1076

VOL V

(16 JUNE — 25 JUNE)

1967

File No. 1076

Name of File—

~~FO 371/~~ FO 174/400

INTER ARAB AFFAIRS.

NO MINUTES TO BE WRITTEN HERE

RECORD OF WEEDING		
	INITIALS	DATE
2 YEARS	[illegible]	9/11/71
5 YEARS (CONSULAR POSTS ONLY)		
10 YEARS		

CLOSED UNTIL 2001

LAST Year's File No. 1076/66

NEXT Year's File No.

1967

1076

(1883) D. 156230 177M 10/65 P.I. Gp. 610

56. Rabat 1076

CONFIDENTIAL

Cypher/Cat A

IMMEDIATE KHARTOUM TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Telno 269 16 June 1967

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY 27 JUN 1967

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Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 369 of 16 June
Repeated for information Saving to Washington, UKMis New York, Rome, Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Kampala, Jedda, Cairo, Bahrain, Beirut, Amman, Kuwait, Rebat, Tunis, Tripoli and Tel Aviv.

My telegram No. 257 (not to all).

Not for

My telegram No. 271 (not to all) contains the draft of a personal letter which I propose to send to the M.F.A. Mahgoub and the P.U.S. leave for the Kuwait meeting tomorrow and I should like to leave decision open until after week-end whether I send it to Mahgoub or one of his officials.

2. Constituent assembly has adjourned until October. There may be some advantage in this since it will reduce the flow of hot-headed public discussion and give more chance for wiser counsel to develop in private discussion. There is certainly growing unease about the internal economic consequences in the Sudan. Indeed our strongest card at present with the Sudanese is the fears which we know the Governor of the Central Bank and top economic officials have of the consequences of losing American and British aid, our valuable technical assistance and above all their credit rating with IBRD and IMF.

3. Nevertheless in view of the decision to hold the Kuwait meeting and a Head of State meeting soon after, probably here in Khartoum, I do not believe the prospects for improvement in the Sudan's attitude towards Britain are at present at all good. On the contrary it looks as though we shall now go through a period of concerted efforts by the Arab countries to apply every sort of pressure on Britain and that the Sudan will feel obliged to make some gesture of conformity. The consequences of this seem likely to be Sudanese economic collapse in two or three months time with Sadiq waiting in the wings to take over and sort out the mess. This would then lead after a decent interval to re-restablishment of relations.

4. It is against this background that I wish to make one last attempt to lessen the consequences of the break and prepare the way for an easier resumption.

5. I should expect to get a reply from the Foreign Ministry declining my informal proposals and asking the appointment of a protecting Power. This I should then arrange with my Italian colleague.

A.L. Southorn 30.VI

/6. May

LO. 30/6

a/H.

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F.O to Rabat tel No 58 Saw

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Cypher/Cat A

JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Telno 430 16 June,1967

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RECEIVED IN REGISTRY 27 JUN 1967

Your telegram No.Guidance 130.

Nasser's Authority.

Now that Arab passions may begin to abate a formal refutation of the alleged British air cover made by an impartial body such as a United Nations investigation committee with full access to evidence as you propose stands better chance of gaining credence.

2. As well as helping our position it would have particular value if it could be publicised widely before an Arab summit where it would strengthen the hands of those Arab countries angry with Nasser because of their military let-down to tear away his cloak of having been defeated by United Kingdom/United States air support and to show that he was beaten by the Israelis alone and his own military mishandling.

Foreign Office please pass UKMIS New York 29, Amman 39, Tunis 3 and Rabat 5.

Mr. Cranston

Sent 1510Z/16 June

Recd 1937Z/16 June

[Repetition to Amman, Tunis and Rabat referred for Departmental decision, repeated as requested to other posts].

AJS 30.VI

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1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
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En Clair by Conf. Bag

C Y Cat A

[Distribution Heading]

FROM FO TO Rabat

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. 151 D M

[Date] 16 June R M

Repeated to

[Priority]

CONFIDENTIAL.

ADDRESSED TO CERTAIN MISSIONS TELEGRAM NUMBER GUIDANCE 151 OF 16 JUNE.

MIDDLE EAST.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST IS MORE FLUID, AND PRESENTS WIDER POSSIBILITIES AND GRAVER DANGERS, THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1948.

2. THE U.K. STAKE IN THE AREA IS STILL VERY IMPORTANT INDEED TO THE NATIONAL INTEREST. ITS MAIN ELEMENTS ARE RELATIVELY CHEAP OIL SUPPLIES, A LARGE AND VERY PROFITABLE SHARE OF THE OIL OPERATION, BIG ARAB INVESTMENT IN LONDON, AND A GROWING EXPORT MARKET. IN ADDITION WE ARE CONCERNED TO HAVE SECURE COMMUNICATIONS BY SEA AND AIR TO THE EAST, AND TO DENY EFFECTIVE CONTROL OF THE AREA AND ITS RESOURCES TO THE COMMUNIST POWERS. WE MUST THEREFORE PERSIST WITH EVERY POSSIBLE EFFORT.

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Selwyn

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

WITHIN THE LIMITATIONS (~~DYKOUQZ TLWUS~~ imposed on us) BY THE SITUATION. TO DEFEND THIS STAKE. IT IS LIKELY TO BE A LONG HARD FIGHT.

3. THE SOVIET UNION~~IS~~ ATTITUDE ESPECIALLY IN THE U.N.. INDICATES THAT THEY (WITH THE CHINESE EGGING THEM ON BREATHING DOWN THEIR NECKS) ARE LAUNCHED ON AN ALL OUT EFFORT FIRST TO RESTORE THEIR POSITION IN THE ARAB WORLD AND THEN TO EXPLOIT OUR AND U.S. DIFFICULTIES IN ORDER TO ELIMINATE WESTERN INTERESTS AND INFLUENCE FROM THE MIDDLE EAST. AND INDEED THE WHOLE ARAB WORLD. WE MUST EXPECT THAT REVOLUTIONARY ARAB NATIONALISM. STILL LED BY NASSER. BUT WITH THE ALGERIAN REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS IN THE WINGS. WILL BE IDENTIFIED WITH THIS CAMPAIGN. THOUGH NOT WITH WHAT WILL BE THE LONG TERM SOVIET AIM OF ESTABLISHING EFFECTIVE COMMUNIST CONTROL.

4. SOVIET STRATEGY WILL BE TO DIVIDE THE ARABS IRREVOCABLY FROM THE U.K. AND THE U.S~. BY IDENTIFYING THESE WITH THE ISRAELI POSITION. INITIALLY ANYWAY THEIR TACTICS WILL BE UNRELENTING PRESSURE IN THE U.N. FOR CONDEMNATION OF ISRAEL. COMPLETE ISRAELI WITHDRAWAL BEHIND THE ARMISTICE LINES. AND SANCTIONS TO THAT END. EVERY ARAB WILL HAVE TO SUPPORT THIS LINE.

5. Israel's aims

5. ISRAEL~S AIMS AND STRATEGY ARE NOT YET CLEAR. HER MINIMUM OBJECTIVES. (AND THEY MAY BE A GOOD DEAL MORE) ARE LIKELY TO BE:-

(I) DE FACTO ARAB ACCEPTANCE OF ISRAEL~S EXISTENCE AS A STATE.

(II) CONSEQUENTIAL TO (I) FREE PASSAGE THROUGH THE GULF OF AQABA. WITH CAST IRON GUARANTEES. AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

(III) ENJOYMENT OF ALL JERUSALEM PERHAPS WITH AN ELEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL CONTROL.

IV) SUCH RECTIFICATIONS OF THE FRONTIERS AS ARE NECESSARY TO ENSURE THEIR SECURITY. ISRAELI TACTICS ARE LIKELY TO BE TO RETAIN THE PHYSICAL FRUITS OF VICTORY UNTIL THESE OBJECTIVES ARE ~~OBTAINED~~ ACHIEVED.

WHAT CONCESSIONS OR SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS SHE WOULD ACCEPT IN RETURN E.G. OVER REFUGEES. BOUNDARY CHANGES. AND U.N. SUPERVISION MUST REMAIN SPECULATION.

6. NASSER AND THE RUSSIANS START WITH THE MAJOR ADVANTAGES:-

(A) THAT ALL ARABS BELIEVE THAT CONSISTENT U.S. U.K. SUPPORT OF ISRAEL OVER THE LAST 50 YEARS IS THE CAUSE OF ISRAEL~S STRENGTH AND ARAB [redacted]EAKNESS: HENCE

Thus

(10)

[HENCE]

THEIR READINESS TO ACCEPT NASSER~S QUOTE BIG LIE

INVOLVEMENT

UNQUOTE ABOUT U.S. U.K. AIR ATTACKS, OR ANY OTHER

[to which, happily, the Americans will have given no support]

A SIMILAR LIE, AS AN ALIBI FOR THEIR, AND HIS, FAILURE.

(B) THAT THE SOVIET UNION CAN ALWAYS OUTBID US

WITH PRO-ARAB PROPOSALS WHICH IT WILL BE EMBARRASSING

FOR US TO TURN DOWN. AND

(C) WE GENUINELY SUPPORT THE ISRAELI OBJECTIVES AT

5(I) AND (II).

7. IF THE SOVIET UNION COULD MAINTAIN A UNITED ARAB

FRONT IN DEED AS WELL AS WORD, AND WAS ABLE AND

READY TO FOOT THE BILL WHICH WOULD FOLLOW IF THE ARABS

AGREED TO CUT OFF THEIR NOSES ALONG WITH

WESTERN INTERESTS. THEN THE OUTLOOK FOR US WOULD BE BLEAK

INDEED.

8. THERE IS HOPE THAT TIME WILL ERODE THE STRENGTH OF

THIS THREAT TO OUR INTERESTS, AND THAT THE FOLLOWING FACTORS

WILL TELL INCREASINGLY:-

(A) MORE AND MORE ARABS WILL LOOK BEYOND NASSER~S

ATTEMPT TO PURGE AND ATONE FOR THE ARAB DEFEAT BY HIS

RESIGNATION OFFER. THEY WILL START TO CALCULATE THE MATERIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL COST TO THE ARAB NATION, AS A WHOLE, AND TO THEMSELVES IN PARTICULAR, OF NASSER~S LEADERSHIP AND FAILURE:

(B) THE CONSIDERABLE ENDEMIC, IF OFTEN QUIESCENT, ANTI-COMMUNIST SENTIMENT IN THE ARAB WORLD. SOVIET PRESTIGE HAS BEEN HEAVILY DAMAGED BY ITS FAILURE, WHATEVER THE EXCUSES, TO PROTECT THE ARABS AGAINST ISRAEL:

(C) THE NATURAL TENDENCY OF THE ARAB STATES TO FALL APART, AND PARTICULARLY OF THE OIL RICH STATES TO RESIST NASSER~S ATTEMPTS TO PROMOTE HIS REVOLUTIONARY POLICIES AT THE EXPENSE OF THEIR ASSETS.

9. OUR IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVE IS DEFENCE OF OUR DIRECT NATIONAL INTERESTS IN THE SHORT TERM. OUR BROADER AIM IS A REASONABLE EVENTUAL SETTLEMENT, OR MODUS VIVENDI, BETWEEN THE ARABS AND ISRAELIS AS THE BASIS OF A MORE STABLE MIDDLE EAST IN WHICH OUR INTERESTS CAN BE SECURE.

OUR STRATKEGY MUST BE TO AVOID OFFERING FRESH TARGETS FOR SOVIET/EGYPTIAN ATTACKS, TO WEAKEN NASSER~S LEADERSHIP IN TBE ARAB WORLD AND TO CONCENTRATE ON

IMPROVING OUR POSITION IN THE ARAB COUNTRIES WHERE OUR MATERIAL INTERESTS MAINLY LIE. OUR TACTICS MUST BE FLEXIBLE, AND REALISTIC, AND OUR ARGUMENTS ADAPTED TO PARTICULAR AUDIENCES.

10. ON THE POLITICAL FRONT, AND BEARING IN MIND THE DISABILITIES UNDER WHICH WE SHALL BE WORKING (PARA 7 ABOVE), WE SHALL SEEK TO AVOID ANY INITIATIVES RELATED TO TERMS OF A SETTLEMENT, WHICH CAN BE BROUGHT HOME TO US, WHETHER IN THE U.N. THE ~~FCO/POWER~~ POOR POWER CONTEXT, OR BILATERALLY. WE SHALL HOPE TO BE VISIBLY ACTIVE ONLY IN MOVES CALCULATED TO STYMIE SOVIET/EGYPTIAN TACTICS, OR TO IMPROVE OUR POSITION WITH THE ARAB COUNTRIES E.G. U.N. OR OTHER INITIATIVES TO ASSIST OR PROTECT ARAB POPULATIONS. WE SHALL CONTINUE TO COUNTER CHARGES OF PRO-ISRAELI ACTIONS AS EFFECTIVELY AS WE CAN.

CORRIG ¶ 20/6 fn 22/6.

11. AS REGARDS OTHER ACTIONS WE MUST TAKE EVERY OPPORTUNITY BY ALL MEANS OPEN TO US, TO INFLUENCE GOVERNMENTS AND PUBLIC OPINION EVERYWHERE IN A SENSE FAVOURABLE TO US, AND YOU SHOULD TREAT THIS AS A PRIORITY TASK. HM. IMF. GUIDANCE LISTS A NUMBER OF

7/ Relevant

RELEVANT FACTORS AND ANGUMENTS OF WHICH POSTS SHOULD TAKE AZCOUNT AS APPRO- PRIATE TO LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES.

SOSFA

1076.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading] ley/CATH

FROM FO TO RABAT

[Signature] SOAMES

[No. and prefix] No. GUIDANCE 152

[Date] 16/6/67

D M

R M

Repeated to

[Priority] PRIORITY.

CONFIDENTIAL.

ADDRESSED TO CERTAIN MISSIONS TELEGRAM NUMBER

GUIDANCE 152 OF 16 JUNE.

MIDDLE EAST.

GUIDANCE NUMBER 151.

(I) NASSER WILL FOR SOME TIME BE AN EMOTIONAL

NECESSITY FOR ALMOST ALL ARABS. EVEN THOSE MOST

HOSTILE TO HIM WILL RESENT CRITICISM OF HIM

BY US.

(II) WE MUST FEED THE ARABS~ OWN CRITICAL

PROCESSES. BY RUBBING IN INDIRECTLY AND GRADUALLY

THE COST AND INCOMPETENCE OF NASSER~S. AND

GENERAL EGYPTIAN. POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERSHIP

(III) NASSER HAS DISSIPATED THE STRENGTH OF THE

ARABS OVER THE YEARS BY INVOLVING THEM IN HIS

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(2)

PERSONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST

(A) OTHER AND MORE SAGACIOUS ARAB LEADERS. AND AMERICANS

(B) THE UK AND THE US POWERS. WHO. & EVEN IF IMPERFECT FROM THE ARAB POINT OF VIEW. HAVE GIVEN MASSIVE AID TO THE ARABS. (WE OURSELVES HAVE BEEN PARTICULAR FRIENDS OF JORDAN.) ONLY LATTERLY DID NASSER CONCERN HIMSELF WITH ISRAEL. AND DISASTROUS- LY.

(IV) IF BARRIERS (E.G. OVER OIL SUPPLIES AND THE SIEZ CANAL) ARE MAINTAINED AGAINST COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE ARAB STATES AND THE WEST. EVEN IF THEORETICALLY AGAINST ONLY THE U.S. AND U.K.. THE WHOLE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY WILL SUFFER. (E.G. THE EXTRA COST AND TIME OF EMERGENCY FOOD DELIVERIES FROM THE U.S.A. TO INDIA). THE WESTERN POWERS WILL BE ABLE TO MAKE OTHER ARRANGEMENTS. EVEN IF AT SOME COST TO THEMSELVES. SOME OF WHICH WILL RUB OFF ON OTHER COUNTRIES.

(V) ANY PERMANENT ABSORPTION OF THE MIDDLE EAST

INTO THE SOVIET SPHERE OF INFLUENCE. WOULD DISTURB THE WHOLE INTERNATIONAL BALANCE, AND HAVE INCALCULABLE CONSEQUENCES, ESPECIALLY FOR THE COUNTRIES OF AFRICA AND ASIA.

(VI) THE ROOTS OF THE PRESENT SITUATION LIE IN THE ACTIONS OF THE SOVIET UNION IN RAISING THE ARMS LEVEL THROUGHOUT THE AREA AS A RESULT OF THEIR HEAVY SUPPLIES TO THE U.A.R. OVER THE YEARS, AND THEIR EXCESSIVE ENCOURAGEMENT AND SUPPORT OF SYRIA EARLIER THIS YEAR: THIS PRODUCED IRRESPONSIBLE SYRIAN INSPIRED RAIDS ON ISRAEL, INFLATION OF SHOUKAIRI AND THE P.L.O., ISRAELI WARNINGS TO SYRIA, NASSER'S ASSUMPTION (NEEDLED BY SYRIA) OF THE ROLE OF ACTIVE CO-ORDINATOR OF ARAB MILITARY PRESSURE ON ISRAEL, HIS INSISTENCE ON THE WITHDRAWAL OF U.N.E.F., HIS CONSEQUENT CLAIM TO CONTROL THE GULF OF AQABA (WHICH HE KNEW TO BE A FLASH POINT AND CASUS BELLI FOR THE ISRAELIS), AND THE ADVANCE OF EGYPTIAN FORCES INTO SINAI. THIS PROCESS WENT FORWARD AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF VIOLENT ARAB STATEMENTS ABOUT

The

(d)

THE DESTRUCTION OF ISRAEL. AND ISRAELI REPRISAL RAIDS AND WARNINGS. IN THESE CIRCUMSTANCES. WHO STRUCK FIRST (AND ISRAELI STATEMENTS IMPLY THAT THEY DID) IS NOT PARTICULARLY RELEVANT. IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT GENERAL DE GAULLE QUICKLY DROPPED THIS CRITERION FOR DETERMINING THE FRENCH ATTITUDE. IN THE SHORT TERM NASSER. AND IRRESPONSIBLE SOVIET POLICY CREATED THE WAR CONDITION.

(VII) AFRO-ASIAN COUNTRIES SHOULD REALISE THAT THE ISSUES AT STAKE ARE UNIQUE AND OUGHT TO TRANSCEND THE GROUP LOYALTY THEY NORMALLY FEEL. IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT THEY TEND TO SUPPORT THE ARABS OVER E.G. BORDER INCIDENTS AND TO ACCEPT THAT ISRAEL IS USUALLY THE AGGRESSOR. BUT THE BASIC ARAB POLICY NOW IN QUESTION IS THE INTENTION TO DESTROY ISRAELSN WHICH SURELY FEW AFRO-ASIAN COUNTRIES WOULD ENDORSE. IF THEY DO NOT. THEY SHOULD PRESS THE ARABS TO ACCEPT CO-EXISTANCE WITH ISRAEL. AS A NECESSARY BACKGROUND FOR A REASONABLE SETTLEMLNT. WHICH WOULD OBVIATE RECURRENT MIDDLE EAST CRISES AND THEIR ATTENDENT RISKS.

(VIII) WE DO NOT AT THIS STAGE THINK IT USEFUL

FOR ANY OF THE 4 POWERS TO PROPOSE TERMS. OR

PARTICULAR ELEMENTS. FOR A SETTLEMENT. ON WITHDRAWAL

YOU SHOULD BE GUIDED BY MINISTERIAL STATEMENTS BUT

YOU CAN TAKE THE GENERAL LINE THAT WE ARE OPPOSED

TO THE USE OF FORCE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES.

AND SUPPORT THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF STATES.

BOTH PRINCIPLES ESTABLISHED IN THE U.N. CHARTER.

IT FOLLOWS THAT IN THIS CASE TOO. IT IS NOT

ACCEPTABLE THAT A SOLUTION SHOULD BE IMPOSED BY

FORCE. HOW THE PROCESS OF WITHDRAWAL CAN BE

RELATED TO A ~~SETTLEMENT CONTAINING~~ SETTLEMENT

CONTAINING SATISFACTORY GUARANTEES OF THE SECURITY

OF THE COUNTRIES CONCERNED. AND FAIR TREATMENT

FOR ALL THE REFUGEES. IS THE PROBLEM FACING THE

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY: NEGOTIATION. COMPROMISE

AND MEDIATION WILL BE REQUIRED. AND WE EXPECT

THAT THE U.N. WILL PLAY A PROMINENT PART IN THE

PROCESS. WE RECOGNISE THAT BOTH SIDES HAVE

LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES STRETCHING BACK FOR MANY YEARS.

(IX)

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading]

FROM TO

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. D M

[Date] R M

Repeated to

(6)

[Priority]

(IX) NASSER~S BIG LIE ABOUT US/UK AIR SUPPORT

FOR ISRAEL HAS IMMEASURABLY AGGRAVATED THE

SITUATION, AND LED THE ARABS INTO MEASURES

AGAINST THE WEST. THE EFFECT OF WHICH WILL CAUSE

SENSELESS DAMAGE TO THEMSELVES. AND OTHERS

((IV) ABOVE). AND WHICH HAVE NO

RELEVANCE TO THE ARABS~ CASE OVER ISRAEL. THIS

RECKLESS SLANDER IN WHICH HE INVOLVED AND MISLED

KING HUSSEIN WAS AN ALIBI FOR HIS AND EGYPTIAN

FAILURE ((II) ABOVE). THE SOVIET UNION~S CAREFUL

REFUSAL (DUE TO THEIR VERY SENSIBLE

DETERMINATION TO AVOID INVOLVEMENT) TO SPONSOR

THIS LIE IS ALONE PROOF OF ITS FALSITY (THOUGH

Now helps only
Name of the
O.S.S. Rule
has no
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[Distribution Heading]

FROM TO

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. D M

[Date] R M

Repeated to

(7)

[Priority]

NOW THAT THE DANGERS OF THEIR BEING INVOLVED ,

ARE SAFELY PAST. THEY ARE BEGINNING TO GIVE

IT CURRENCY IN VARIOUS FORMS).

(X) NASSER~S EXAGERATED AMBI_TIONS ((I I I)

ABOVE) LED HIS SUPPORTERS INTO INCREASING

DEPENDENCE ON THE SOVIET UNION. WHO EXPLOITED

X

DISTRIBUTION

BOTH [HIS NASSER~S] AND INDEED MORE LEGITIMATE ARAB.

AIMS. TO EXTEND THEIR OWN INFLUENCE.

MISCALCULATED THE SITUATION. AND THEY ABANDONED

THE ARABS. [I.E. THEIR OPPOSITION IN THE U.N.

TO AN UNCONDITIONAL CEASE FIRE. WHICH MIGHT

HAVE LEFT THE ARABS IN A STRONGER POSITION.

THE ARAB STATES MUST BE CAREFUL NOT TO B

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

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Welcome.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
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En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading] .....

FROM ..... TO .....

[Signature] .....

[No. and prefix] No. ..... D ..... M .....

[Date] ..... R ..... M .....

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(8)

BECOME PAWNS OF SOVIET POLICY.

SOFIA.

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1076

TELEGRAM

Cypher ~~-code~~ ~~ren clair~~

From :— RABAT *To :—* FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched 16.6.67 Received

No. 261 of 16.6.67

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to F.O. Tel.No. 261 of 16.6.67.
Rfi Immediate to U.K.Mis.New York (11), Routine to Washington (11), Paris (12), Moscow (8), Tunis (11), Jeddah (5), and Saving to Madrid (7), Algiers (6) and Tripoli (5)

General Assembly Special Session.

Moroccan delegation will be in a difficult position. They may well be accused or think they are suspected by Israel's neighbours and by Algeria (which remains the major Moroccan preoccupation) of having dragged their feet during the conflict itself. They may well be under pressure from these quarters and from a substantial body of domestic opinion to redeem their reputation as good Arabs by taking an uncompromising line in inter-Arab consultations and in the Assembly itself.

2. On the other hand, I think King Hassan realises that complete surrender to such pressures might imperil his own position and that of the régime. He will want to avoid an open breach with the West since he has no other reliable friends other than Bourguiba and Feisal. In these circumstances, I would expect him

(a) to keep to an unavoidable minimum gestures of solidarity with the other Arab states directed against the United States;

(b) to be somewhat less restrained as regards the United Kingdom since he has less to lose: we are not a source of development aid or military assistance;

/(c)

W1.36939 Dd.160 (in 2 sorts) 8/60 LP2320

(c) to make a major effort to patch up his quarrel with France. He has already made an approach to Spain.

(d) to try to keep in with the Soviet Union, if only to discourage their closer cooperation with Algeria;

(e) to work in close consultation with Tunisia and Saudi Arabia.

3. Despite the relative weakness of our position, I see advantage in our working closely but unobtrusively with the Moroccan delegation, particularly with the Foreign Minister and the Permanent Representative who are well disposed. I believe that there would be much to be said for trying out ideas of ours on the Moroccans before launching them publicly: if the Moroccans decide they must oppose them there seems little likelihood of other Arab delegations supporting them. Similarly, I suggest that we might give discreet support to Moroccan initiatives of a moderate nature with a view to building up the reputation of King Hassan as a Head of State whose views command respect.

4. If at this stage we can help the moderates in their delicate relations with the extremists, later it may be possible for them to help us to recover some goodwill and influence in the other camp.

5. I have just seen your tel. No. 289 which lends weight to the above.

HOLLIDAY.

FOR 8/17

1076.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

CY Cat A

[Distribution Heading]

FROM FO TO RABAT

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. 300 D M

[Date] 17 June R M

Repeated to

[Priority] PRIORITY.

CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESSED ALGIERS TELNO 165 OF 16 JUNE AND TO

TUNIS RABAT KHARTOUM BEIRUT JEDDA KUWAIT

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TRIPOLI AND SAVING

BENGHAZI.

GRATEFUL FOR SUMMARY REPORT BY TELEGRAM ON

PRESENT POSITION AND SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS AS

REGARDS THE IMPOSITION OR REMOVAL OF GOVERNMENT

DISTRIBUTION

OR OTHER BARRIERS TO TRADE AND PAYMENTS WITH THE

U K AS WELL AS ANY OTHER EFFECTS ON TRADE OF

THE PRESENT CRISIS ON WHICH YOU HAVE NOT ALREADY

REPORTED.

Shoken & Hé Off Sil

17/6 to Mr Head D/S Arts 19.VI 25/6. a/a

SOSFA

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[No. and prefix]

[Date]

[Priority]

[Distribution Heading] Ley/Cats A

FROM FO TO RABAT

SOSFA

No. 306

D M

17/6/67

R M

Repeated to

CONTINE

19/6

20/6.

19.VI

CONFIDENTIAL

FOLLG RECD FROM UKMIS NEW YORK.

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO 1336

OF 16 JUNE. REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO

DISTRIBUTION

KUWAIT. BAHRAIN. JEDDA. KHARTOUM. TRIPOLI.

BENGHAZI. ALGIERS. RABAT. TUNIS AND TEL AVIV.

YOUR TELEGRAM NO 294 6:

1076

MIDDLE EAST - CONTRIBUTION TO CIVILIAN RELIEF.

AS CONVEYED TO UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT

BY TELEPHONE THIS EVENING. I EARNESTLY

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

recommend.

389.Wc.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
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En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading] .....

FROM ..... TO .....

[Signature] .....

[No. and prefix] No. ..... D ..... M .....

[Date] ..... R ..... M .....

Repeated to .....

.....

[Priority] .....

RECOMMEND THAT NO REFERENCE IS MADE FOR THE

PRESENT TO THE AMOUNT OF OUR SPECIAL

CONTRIBUTION TO THE WORK OF UNRWP. I ALSO

STRONGLY RECOMMEND THAT WE SHOULD REVIEW THIS

DECISION TO CONTRIBUTE A SUM WHICH WILL BE

DISTRIBUTION

REGARDED AS POSITIVELY PARSIMONIOUS.

2. YOU WILL RECALL THAT IN MY TELEGRAM

NO 1317 I SUGGESTED AN INCREASE THIS YEAR

BY DOLLARS 1 MILLION. WITH AN ADDITIONAL

DOLLARS 1 1/2 MILLION NEXT YEAR, BOTH TO BE

ANNOUNCED NOW. EVEN THIS I THOUGHT MIGHT BE

regarded

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INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
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(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading]

FROM TO

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. D M

[Date] R M

Repeated to

[Priority] (3)

REGARDED AS HOPELESSLY INADEQUATE. GIVEN THE

EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM AND OUR PROTESTATIONS

OF CONCERN (MY TELEGRAM NO 1330).

THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IN

ADDITION TO PAYING HALF THE COST OF

DISTRIBUTION DOLLARS 400,000 EMERGENCY PROGRAMME ORGANISED BY

THE SWEDISH RED CROSS THEY ARE MAKING A SPECIAL

CONTRIBUTION OF DOLLARS 2 MILLION TO BE USED

BY UNRWA AT ITS DISCRETION FOR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

TO ARAB REFUGEES.

3. AN OFFER BY THE UNITED KINGDOM OF A

CONTRIBUTION AMOUNTING TO LESS THAN A QUARTER

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

/9 Ike

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading]

FROM TO

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. D M

[Date] R M

Repeated to

(4)

[Priority]

OF THE SWEDISH OFFER SEEMS TO ME LIKELY TO BE
TAKEN AS BELYING OUR EXPRESSIONS OF CONCERN FOR
THE ARAB REFUGEES. AND I STRONGLY HOPE THAT
THESE DECISIONS CAN BE RECONSIDERED AND
THAT WE WILL BE able AT LEAST TO MATCH THE
SWEDISH OFFER.

DISTRIBUTION

FO PASS RABAT S.

SSFA

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading] Secy/CAT A

FROM FO TO RABAT

[Signature] SOSFA

[No. and prefix] No. Y 307 D M

[Date] 17/6/67 R M

Repeated to

[Priority] IMMEDIATE

ADDRESSED TO PARIS TELEGRAM NUMBER 2022 OF 17

JUNE REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO RABAT.

RABAT TELEGRAMS NUMBERS 265 AND 267:

KING HASSAN~S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

IT SEEMS FROM TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

DISTRIBUTION

MALLET/FIELDING THAT THE PRACTICAL

DIFFICULTIES OF ARRANGING A MEETING IN PARIS

ON SUNDAY EVENING ARE OVERWHELMING.

2. YOU SHOULD THEREFORE DELIVER THE PERSONAL

D.D. A 19/6
D.S. A&SA-M
A.D.B. BM 20/6

MESSAGE IN MY TELEGRAM NUMBER 2009 WITH THE

FOLLOWING AMENDMENTS:-

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

Mog. F.A. (in Ll Kohen - only officer) informed 3.30 pm 17/VI

(A)

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En [redacted]r
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading] .....

FROM ..... TO .....

[Signature] .....

[No. and prefix] No. ..... D ..... M .....

[Date] ..... R ..... M .....

Repeated to .....

.....

[Priority] .....

(A) DELETE QUOTE YOU WERE CONSIDERING A VISIT

TO UNQUOTE IN FIRST SENTENCE AND REPLACE BY

QUOTE HIS MAJESTY HAS ASKED YOU TO CALL ON ME

IN UNQUOTE.

(B) DELETE QUOTE LOOKS FORWARD TO MEETING YOU

DISTRIBUTION

UNQUOTE IN LAST SENTENCE AND REPLACE BY

QUOTE WOULD BE AVAILABLE TO SEE YOU ON MY BEHALF

UNQUOTE.

SOSFA.

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX

Being released today
announcement.
19/6/1967

SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇

- PRIORITY RABAT
FOR [illegible] FROM GOVERNOR A. T. [illegible]
IMMEDIATE PRIORITY RABAT

He has seen
Released 19/6/67
19/6/67
Hope 19

1076

-

IT HAS BEEN MUCH PREOCCUPIED IN THE PAST MONTH WITH THE TRAGIC EVENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THE CRISIS CAME ON US SUDDENLY : ITS PROGRESS HAS BEEN A TERRIBLE WARNING OF HOW MISCALCULATIONS AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS CAN BRING ABOUT THE ESCALATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE TO THE FLASH POINT AT WHICH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS POWERLESS TO PREVENT AN EXPLOSION. NOTHING HAS DESPERATELY HEAT MINGS HERE TO THE BRINK, HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TURNED HARD TO BRING ABOUT ACTION BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO REMOVE FROM THE CONTEXT OF THE ARAB/ISRAEL DISPUTE AND RESOLVE PEACEFULLY THE QUESTION OF PASSAGE IN THE GULF OF AQABA WHICH HAD BECOME THE CRITICAL POINT. WE SUFFERED MUCH CRITICISM AND MISUNDERSTANDING FROM OUR ARAB FRIENDS FOR WHAT WE WERE DOING : BUT WE WERE IN FACT TRYING TO AVERT THE CATASTROPHE WHICH HAS SINCE OVERWHELMED THE AREA.

THESE MISUNDERSTANDINGS HAVE BEEN MADE WORSE BY THE MALICIOUS LIES WHICH WERE SPREAD ABOUT AMERICAN AND BRITISH INTERVENTION IN THE FIGHTING. IN SPITE OF OUR DENIALS AND OUR REQUEST - WHICH WE ARE STILL PRESSING - TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO CONDUCT A FULL INVESTIGATION, THESE SLANDERS STILL HAVE CURRENCY. I WOULD LIKE TO REPEAT HERE ONCE AGAIN THAT THEY ARE UTTERLY FALSE. ALL OUR INFLUENCE WAS USED TO PREVENT WAR HAPPENING. WHEN IT HAPPENED OUR CONCERN WAS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BRING FIGHTING TO AN END AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. AS I TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THERE IS AN ARAB CASE AS WELL AS AN ISRAEL CASE. IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN OUR POLICY TO AVOID TAKING SIDES, IN THE BELIEF THAT SUCH INFLUENCE AS WE HAVE SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO KEEP THE PEACE AND WORK FOR A SETTLEMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE ◇ TELEGRAM

...THE SITUATION IN THE M.E. IS ALWAYS FULL OF TRAGEDY. THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN MOVED BY THE ACCOUNTS OF SUFFERING CAUSED BY THE FIGHTING. I AM GLAD TO SEE THAT MOVES ARE AFOOT BY THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES TO RAISE FUNDS AND GIVE QUICK RELIEF. H.M.G. HAVE MEANWHILE MADE FINANCE AVAILABLE TO SEND THE URGENTLY NEEDED SUPPLIES TO JORDAN TO DEAL WITH A VERY INFLUX OF REFUGEES. I AM CONFIDENT THAT PARLIAMENT WILL AUTHORISE ME TO SAY THAT WE SHALL MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE U.N.I.C.E.F. RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY, THE ORGANISATION WHICH IS THERE ON THE SPOT, UNHAPPILY STILL DEALING WITH A MASSIVE YEAR OLD ARAB REFUGEE PROBLEM...

THIS IS AN URGENT HUMAN PROBLEM WHICH MUST BE TACKLED URGENTLY AND WITH HUMANITY. THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS FOLLOWING THE AFTERMATH OF WAR MUST ALSO BE TACKLED WITH RESTRAINT AND STATESMANSHIP, IF WE ARE NOT TO HAVE A FUTURE WHICH IS EVEN WORSE THAN THE UNHAPPY PAST.

WE ARE NOW, AS WE ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, OPPOSED TO THE USE OF FORCE TO SOLVE DISPUTES. EQUALLY WE HAVE ALWAYS SUPPORTED THE PRINCIPLE OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF STATES. BUT OF THESE PRINCIPLES ARE CLEARLY STATED IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

I FEEL SURE, THEREFORE, THAT IN THE CASE OF THE MIDDLE EAST PEOPLE. IT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE THAT SOLUTIONS SHOULD BE IMPOSED BY FORCE. ACCORDINGLY, ANY CONTRIBUTION TO A SETTLEMENT MUST BE THE RECOGNITION THAT WAR SHOULD NOT LEAD TO TERRITORIAL AGGRANDISEMENT.

THE PROBLEM NOW FACING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS TO ACHIEVE A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT. THERE MUST BE AN END TO THE RESENTMENT CRISES WHICH HAVE TROUBLED THE PEACE OF THAT PART OF THE WORLD FOR SO MANY YEARS. JUSTICE AND THE FACTS OF THE SITUATION DEMAND THAT HENCEFORTH NONE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE AREA SHOULD FEEL THREATENED. THEY ALL HAVE A RIGHT TO SECURITY AND I AM IN THE INTERESTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE TO ENSURE THIS.

XXXXXXXXXX

SOSFA

FO 309 C RABAT.

TELEX 309

ADDRESSED TO KUWAIT

TELEGRAM NO 378 7/6

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO BEIRUT JEDDA AMMAN BAHRAIN HC ADEN

RABAT TRIPOLI TUNIS ALGIERS CAIRO KHARTOUM UKMIS NEW YORK

DOHA ABU DHABI DUBAI TEHRAN TELAVIV WASHINGTON ANKARA ADDIS

ABABA

MY I.P.T.

FOLLOWING IS TEXT

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Signature] SOSFA

[No. and prefix] No. 310

[Date] 17/6/67

[Priority] IMMEDIATE

Key CAT A

[Distribution Heading]

FROM FO

TO LOBAT

D M

R M

Repeated to

19/6

20/6

19

CONFIDENTIAL

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO 630

OF 17 JUNE 67 REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO

RABAT AND UK MIS NEW YORK

DISTRIBUTION

YOUR TELNO 2022 (NOT TO UK MIS NEW YORK)

KING HASSAN~S PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE.

AS HIS MOVEMENTS WERE UNCERTAIN. I MET

M. BALAFREJ AT ORLY AND GAVE HIM PRIME

MINISTER~S MESSAGE IN YOUR TELNO 2009 AS

amended

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading]

FROM TO

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. D M

[Date] R M

Repeated to

(2)

[Priority]

AMENDED IN YOUR TEL UNDER REFERENCE. HE SAID

THAT HE WAS OF COURSE VERY SORRY BUT THAT H

UNDERSTOOD AND HE HOPED THAT HE WOULD HAVE

AN OPPORTUNITY TO MEET THE PRIME MINISTER BEFORE

LONG. IT WOULD BE AN EXCELLENT THING IF MR

DISTRIBUTION

WILSON COULD COME TO NEW YORK. MEANWHILE HE

WOULD CERTAINLY HOPE TO MEET YOU THERE.

2. HE WILL BE GOING ON TO NEW YORK THIS EVENING

OR TO-MORROW MORNING. QUAI D'ORSAY HAVE TOLD

US THAT THE GENERAL WOULD NOT REPEAT NOT BE

RECEIVING HIM AND MOROCCAN CHARGE D'AFFAIRES

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

CONFIRMED THIS.

FO FASS IMMEDIATE RABAT 3.

000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Signature] SOSFA

[No. and prefix] No. 311

[Date] 17/6/67

[Priority] IMMEDIATE

[Distribution Heading]

FROM FCO TO LOSAK

D M

R M

Repeated to

19/6

CONFIDENTIAL

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM AMMAN.

ADDRESSED TO F O TEL NO 602 OF 17/5 REPEATED

FOR INFORMATION TO KUWAIT. UKMIS NEW YORK.

WTON BAHRAIN. BENGHAZI. TRIPOLI.

[C-4507.] ALGIERS. TUNIS. BEIRUT. TEL AVIV.

DISTRIBUTION

DOHA. ABU DHABI JEDDA. ADEN DUBAI AND RABAT

YOUR TEL NO 1196 AID TO JORDAN

I INFORMED KING HUSSEIN THIS AFTERNCON OF

HMG~S OFFER TO PROVIDE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND

POUNDS (£500.000) FOR REHABILITATION AND

RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. HIS MAJESTY.

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

[Distribution Heading]

FROM TO

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. D M

[Date] R M

Repeated to

[Priority]

WHO EXPRESSED HIS GRATITUDE. ASKED ME TO

PURSUE DETAILS WITH THE PRIME MINISTER WHOM

I AM TO SEE TOMORROW MORNING.

2. I MENTIONED ALSO OTHER ASSISTANCE REFERRED

TO IN PARA 2 OF YOUR TEL NO 1187 (NOT TO ALL).

F O PASS IMMEDIATE RABAT 2.

Sosta

DISTRIBUTION

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

PRIORITE RABAT

PRIORITE LONDON

DE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1076.

[illegible] RABAT

[illegible] 17 JUIN [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

1026

TELEGRAM

~~Cypher~~ ~~code~~ en clair

From :— RABAT *To :—* FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched 17.6.67 Received

No. 264 of 17.6.67

UNCLASSIFIED

My i.f.t. should be decyphered by 0900 hours 17 June.

HOLLIDAY.

Wt.36939 Dd.160 (in 2 sorts) 8/60 LP2330

1076

TELEGRAM

Cypher ~~code~~ ~~en clair~~

From :— RABAT *To :—* FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched 17.6.67 Received

No. 265 of 17.6.67

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to F.O. Telno. 265 of 17.6.67.
Rfi Paris (14).

Following personal ffom Ambassador.

With respect, this is the wrong reply. May I suggest the following, begins:

I have just heard fhat His Majesty has asked you to call on me in London on 17 or 18 June on your way to New York. It is most unlucky that I have a speaking engagement out of London on Saturday and will be on my way before you can get here. As soon as I get back I have to set off for Paris for my own talks with President de Gaulle. Would you care to wait in Paris where I think a meeting could be arranged at our Embassy at about (name hour) on 18 June? If this is inconvenient, I should welcome the chance of a discussion at some other early date. Ends.

2. This puts the onus of refusal on M. Balafrej. I had already suggested a meeting with yourself as an alternative should the Prime Minister not be free and this was rejected. I understand that meetings with President Johnson in Washington and with M. Kosygin in New York as well as with President de Gaulle have been arranged.

3. I shall see M. Balafrej off and say that there has been no time for a reply, which will be conveyed to him in Paris.

HOLLIDAY.

Wt.36939 Dd.160 (in 2 sorts) 8/60 LP2390

1076

TELEGRAM

~~Cypher~~ ~~code~~ en clair

From :— RABAT *To :—* FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched 17.6.67 Received

No. 267 of 17.6.67

UNCLASSIFIED

Addressed to FO Telno. 267 of 17.6.67
Rfi Paris (15)

My tel.No. 265.

I have explained that there are quote practical difficulties unquote. Person concerned said he had intended to leave for New York on Sunday afternoon but could defer departure until the night flight if this would help. I have said that your reply will reach him in Paris.

F.O. pass Paris 15.

HOLLIDAY

Wt.36939 Dd.160 (in 2 sorts) 8/60 LP2320

1076

TELEGRAM

Cypher ~~code~~ ~~en clair~~

From :— RABAT *To :—* FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched 17.6.67 Received

No. 269 of 17.6.67

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to F.O. Tel.No. 269 of 17.6.67.
Rfi U.K.Mis.New York (14), Washington (13), Moscow (9), Algiers (15).

Tel No. 416 from Jedda to Foreign Office.

M. Balafrej told me yesterday that it was not repeat not the intention of King Hassan to leave Morocco at present.

F.O. pass etc.

HOLLIDAY

Wt.36939 Dd.160 (in 2 sorts) 8/60 LP2320

1076

TELEGRAM

Cypher ~~code~~ ~~en clair~~

From :— RABAT *To :—* FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched 17.6.67 Received

No. 270 of 17.6.67

CONFIDENTIAL

Your Tel.No. 165 to Algiers.

There are no indications of an anti-British trading policy by Government or private sectors. There is however pressure for the application of Israeli boycott measures, not previously applied here.

F.O. please repeat Saving as necessary.

HOLLIDAY.

Wt.36939 Dd.160 (in 2 sorts) 8/60 LP2220

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

Cypher/CAT A

[Distribution Heading]

FROM 70

TO Rabat

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. 313 D M

[Date] 18 June R M

Repeated to

[Priority] ROUTINE

CONFIDENTIAL

ADDSD UKMIS NEW YORK TELNO. 3026 OF 18 JUNE RPTD

FOR INFMN TO GENEVA AMMAN BEIRUT WASHINGTON

KUWAIT BAHRAIN JEDDA KHARTOUM TRIPOLI BENGHAZI

ALGIERS RABAT TUNIS AND TEL AVIV.

YOUR TELNO. 1396. — 1076

MIDDLE EAST - CIVILIAN RELIEF

WE CAN WELL UNDERSTAND YOUR ANXIETY THAT

UNFAVOURABLE COMPARISONS MAY BE MADE WITH WHAT

THE SWEDES AND OTHERS ARE DOING. HOWEVER, SINCE

WE DESPATCHED OUR TELNO. 2946, MINISTERS HAVE

AGREED TO GIVE 500,000 POUNDS TO JORDAN FOR

REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION. TAKING ALL

OUR OFFERS TOGETHER AND IN THE CONTEXT OF OUR

PAST SUPPORT TO UNWRA I DO NOT THINK WE NEED FEAR

THAT OUR EFFORT WILL APPEAR DERISORY.

2. YOU COULD POINT OUT THAT H M G HAS BEEN

DISTRIBUTION

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

the second

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

THE SECOND LARGEST CONTRIBUTOR TO UNWRA. AND HAS

CONTRIBUTED UP TO LAST YEAR SOME DOLLARS

95 MILLION. OR HALF OF ALL GOVERNMENTAL COTRIBUTIONS

(THE CORRESPONDING FIGURES FOR SWEDEN ARE DOLLARS

4.3 MILLION. FRANCE DOLLARS 12.5 . WEST GERMANY

DOLLARS 3.6 U.S.S.R. NIL). TO MEET THE NEW EMERGENCY

WE ARE GIVING DOLLARS 500.000 OVER AND ABOVE WHAT

WE HAD PLEDGED FOR THIS YEAR: WE HAVE MADE FINANCE

(DOLLARS 55.000) AVAILABLE TO PROVIDE EMERGENCY

SUPPLIES FROM GOVERNMENT STOCK OF BLANKETS,

MEDICINES ETC. IN CYPRUS: AND WE HAVE NOW

OFFERED THE JORDAN GOVERNMENT DOLLARS 14 MILLION

FOR REHABILITATION. MOREOVER THE DISASTER

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE PRINCIPAL

VOLUNTARY CHARITABLE ORGANISATIONS (RED CROSS.

OXFAM. ETC) IN BRITAIN HAVE AGREED TO MAKE A

NATIONAL APPEAL TO BE LAUCHED SHORTLY ON TELEVISION

HERE.

3. WE ARE SORRY NOT TO BE ABLE TO BE MORE

FORTHCOMING. SOSFA

→ 11 This must be "Dollars 1.4 million" (= £½ million)

1076

Presse arabe

"Al-Massâ" (indépendant) - 18 et 19 juin 1967

Pourquoi les Marocains ne sont-ils pas parvenus jusqu'au champ de bataille ?

Les secrets qui ont entouré le dernier revers militaire arabe continuent à faire l'objet d'une enquête de la part des intéressés, qui viennent de subir une défaite sans précédent.

Selon les renseignements fragmentaires qui nous parviennent et que le mustisme du Caire ne contribue pas à nous faire mieux comprendre, une grande purge serait en cours dans l'armée égyptienne. Il se confirme que si des ordres avaient été donnés aux troupes en temps voulu l'armée n'aurait pas été mise en déroute et l'Egypte n'aurait pas subi des pertes que les experts évaluent à plus de sept cent milliards de francs.

Selon certaines informations non confirmées le maréchal Amer aurait été mis en résidence surveillée. On dit même qu'un procès a été ouvert à son insu à l'encontre de plusieurs officiers égyptiens accusés de trahison. Les faits ont révélé en effet que les Israëliens connaissaient les positions et les bases égyptiennes aussi bien que s'ils les avaient installées eux-mêmes.

On a remarqué, par ailleurs, que la position du Maroc n'avait pas varié bien que, selon toute apparence, il ait été victime d'un stratagème tramé en secret. Tandis que certaines unités étaient bloquées à l'aéroport de Benghazi et attendaient l'ordre de gagner le champ de bataille - ce qui fit, on le sait, l'objet d'une lettre du Maroc aux responsables égyptiens - des nouvelles en provenance des frontières apprenaient que les autorités algériennes n'avaient pas autorisé certains trains de troupes marocaines et de matériel à traverser l'Algérie pour gagner le front via la Tunisie.

On ne peut expliquer cette information par un refus de l'Algérie d'aider à l'acheminement des renforts vers le champ de bataille car elle a envoyé elle-même sur le front syrien trois mille soldats dont, parait-il, sept ou huit seulement sont revenus. Mais il y a sans doute, à cette attitude, d'autres raisons que nous ignorons...

On peut supposer que certains officiers égyptiens se sont rendus coupables également d'avoir donné des instructions destinées à empêcher les troupes marocaines d'arriver à destination.

Entre 1076

Presse arabe

"Al-Alam" (Istiqlal) -- 18 juin 1967

(Editorial)

L'affaire... et les Nations unies

(...) Si l'Union soviétique a réussi à obtenir la réunion extraordinaire de l'Assemblée générale, les ennemis des Arabes, pour leur part, vont essayer de noyer l'affaire en la plaçant dans le cadre du conflit qui oppose l'Est à l'Ouest, afin de dénaturer les faits susceptibles de prouver l'aide des Etats impérialistes à Israël dans son agression traîtresse contre les Etats arabes.

La diplomatie arabe ne doit pas perdre de vue cette éventualité. Il ne s'agit pas ici du problème Est-Ouest mais bien de l'agression perfide d'Israël et de l'existence d'Israël, existence basée sur l'usurpation, la traîtrise, l'agression et les intrigues fomentées contre la paix dans le Moyen-Orient.

Les Etats colonialistes vont essayer d'imposer certaines solutions proposées par "Israël" comme solutions "radicales", notamment des négociations bilatérales entre les Etats arabes et lui. Ils chercheront certainement aussi à marchander en renonçant à certains territoires occupés par Israël au cours de sa dernière agression à condition que de leur côté les Arabes renoncent à revendiquer leurs territoires usurpés et à proposer la solution radicale du problème palestinien.

Aussi faut-il que la diplomatie arabe, aux Nations unies, se déploie dans une totale indépendance, fasse preuve de cohésion et d'unité de point de vue et s'emploie à gagner des partisans pour qu'ils soutiennent les revendications des Arabes. Il faut surtout qu'elle s'attache à amener les Nations unies à décider :

1) - la condamnation d'Israël pour sa nouvelle agression et indemnisation des Etats agressés pour leurs graves pertes en vies humaines, en matériel, en terres et en biens, car Israël les a attaqués par traîtrise, déclenchant contre eux sans avertissement une attaque terrible.

2) - la suppression des traces de la nouvelle agression en enjoignant à Israël de se retirer des territoires qu'il a occupés -- y compris Jérusalem et les régions occupées en R.A.U., en Jordanie et en Syrie.

3) - Le retour aux lignes d'armistice de 1949, comme première étape vers la liquidation du problème.

.../

4) - L'application de toutes les résolutions de l'O.N.U., y compris la réintégration des réfugiés dans leurs foyers et leurs biens et la liquidation des séquelles de l'agression tripartie de 1956.

Telles sont les décisions qu'il faut obtenir durgence. Cela n'empêche pas qu'il faille examiner le fond du problème et examiner l'illégalité de l'existence d'Israël en tant qu'Etat créé à la faveur de l'usurpation, par des bandes étrangères, de terres appartenant à un peuple arabe que le colonialisme britannique empêchait de se défendre et de repousser l'agression dirigée contre lui et contre ses terres. C'est là le cinquième point qui pourrait servir de base à une solution radicale du problème de la paix au Moyen-Orient.

6) - Une enquête sur l'aide militaire et technique ainsi que sur les actes d'espionnage des flottes des Etats colonialistes qui croisaient au large de la zone de la bataille. Ces flottes ont grandement aidé Israël en lui fournissant des renseignements, en le faisant bénéficier de leur expérience, en lui facilitant les communications, en interceptant les messages chiffrés des Arabes, en brouillant les radars arabes sans parler de la couverture aérienne qu'elles ont assurée à Israël. Leurs avions protégeaient l'espace aérien israëlien tandis qu'elles-mêmes protégeaient les eaux israéliennes.

Autrement dit, Israël ne devra pas se trouver seul dans le box des accusés. Il devra avoir à ses côtés tous les Etats qui ont contribué avec lui à troubler la paix au Moyen-Orient. (...)

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Confidential 1076

Minutes.

I attach a paper in which I have set out the line which should be taken with touched con-tacts on the basis cannes of the recent middle East conflict. It should not be directly attributed to H.M.G.

When you have absorbed it, please return to Registry. It must not leave this office

A.G.S. Note 19/VI

20/6

M.F.P

THE CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Who struck first is not particularly relevant. Irresponsible Soviet policy and Nasser created the war condition. The roots of the present situation lie in the actions of the Soviet Union in raising the arms level throughout the area and in their excessive encouragement and support of Syria earlier this year.

The Soviet Union (with the Chinese competing) are launched on an all-out effort to eliminate Western interests from the Middle East. Soviet and Chinese strategy will be to divide the Arabs irrevocably from the United Kingdom and the United States. Their aim is no less than exclusive domination of the whole Arab world.

We must expect that Nasser, with the Algerian revolutionary leaders in the wings, will be identified with this campaign. Hence Nasser's big lie about U.S.-U.K. involvement, to which, happily, the Moroccan Government have given no support. This and the anti-Western action subsequently based on it helps only Nasser and the U.S.S.R. It has no relevance to the Arabs' case over Israel.

Over the years Nasser has dissipated the strength of the Arabs by involving them in his personal campaign against other and more sagacious Arab leaders, and against the U.K. and the U.S. Only latterly did Nasser concern himself with Israel. His exaggerated ambitions led him and those who supported him into increasing dependence on the Soviet Union, who exploited him to extend their own influence.

1076

Communiqué de Presse

British Information Services

Vol. No. Date Le 19 juin 1967

Table des Matières

AIDE BRITANNIQUE A LA JORDANIE

On annonce à Londres que le Secrétaire britannique aux Affaires Etrangères M. George Brown, a offert une subvention de £½ million (soit environ 7 millions de dh) pour la réorganisation et les projets de reconstruction urgents en Jordanie après accord entre les deux gouvernements.

AMBASSADE DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE, RABAT
Section de Presse, Ave. Allal ben Abdallah. Tel. 209.05

Reference 1076

Israel Air Force.

In view of the grossly exaggerated figures of Israeli aircraft, put out by Cairo, it is of interest to note that their actual strength in fighter - bombers (all French) shortly before the conflict was about 220; with the highest possible serviceability rate, they could not have put more than 200 into the air on the first day.

(Source - Italian Air Attaché in Tel Aviv.)

L.O. 24/6

HE

19th June

DA

A J Wheatley
Lt Col
Intelligence

Ed (1626)

but N.B

N.B. Say nothing about this as it would serve only to strengthen the belief that the clouds of aircraft in the skies were British and American.

D-A Ltr 296.
R.C. 21/4
O.S. ALS 22.VI
of Hyde Ltr

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

and their reactions reported to me.

Confidential
Middle East
Minutes.

These two telegrams give us our instructions for lobbying opinion during the post-hostilities period now opening. I have extracted the essential points in a memorandum attached below: this line should be plugged to maintain moderate and friendly Arab contacts on all possible occasions. But there is plenty of other good material in the two telegrams, for defensive use.

~~of Hope~~ E. 19?

~~D.A.~~ [illegible]

~~I.O.~~ (w) [illegible] 20/6.

~~I.O.~~ (M) [illegible] 20/6

L.A. [illegible] 23/6.

O.S. A.S 26.VI

M.F.P

1076

Texte du message personnel du Premier Ministre britannique transmis à Son Excellence le Ministre Représentant Personnel de Sa Majesté Hassan II par l'Ambassadeur de Sa Majesté Britannique à Paris, le samedi, 17 juin 1967, à l'aéroport d'Orly

"Je viens d'apprendre que Sa Majesté vous a prié de me rendre visite le 17 ou 18 juin à Londres au cours de votre voyage à New York. Il est vraiment un malheur que mes compromis antérieurs pour ces deux jours rendent physiquement impossible une réunion entre nous deux. Une discussion à une autre et prochaine occasion, si possible, me serait bien agréable. Entre temps, George Brown, mon suppléant et Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères, pense prendre l'avion lui-même le 19 juin pour New York et serait à votre disposition pour vous recevoir à mon nom."

Ambassade de Grande Bretagne,

RABAT.

le 19 juin 1967.

THE CONFLICT IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Who struck first is not particularly relevant. Irresponsible Soviet policy and Nasser created the war condition. The roots of the present situation lie in the actions of the Soviet Union in raising the arms level throughout the area and in their excessive encouragement and support of Syria earlier this year.

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LE CONFLIT AU MOYEN ORIENT

qui a frappé le premier n'est pas tout particulièrement pertinent. La politique irresponsable soviétique et du Président Nasser ont créé les conditions de guerre. Les racines de la situation actuelle proviennent de ce que l'Union Soviétique a augmenté le niveau d'armement dans toute la région, et de ce qu'elle a encouragé et apouyé la Syrie d'une manière excessive au début de l'année.

L'Union Soviétique (avec la Chine lui faisant concurrence) est lancée dans un effort intégral pour éliminer du Moyen Orient les intérêts occidentaux. La stragégie soviétique et chinoise consistera à diviser les Arabes irrévocablement du Royaume Uni et des Etats-Unis. Son but est, en fait, la domination exclusive de tout le monde arabe.

Nous devons nous attendre à ce que le Président Nasser, avec les chefs révolutionnaires algériens dans les coulisses, s'identifiera avec cette campagne. De là découle le grand mensonge du Président Nasser quant à une implication Etats-Unis-Royaume Uni, auquel, bien heureusement, le Gouvernement Marocain n'a pas ajouté foi. Ceci, et les agissements anti-occidentaux qui, par la suite, ont été basés sur ce mensonge, ne viennent en aide qu'à Nasser et à l'U.R.S.S. Il n'y existe aucun rapport avec le cas des Arabes vis-à-vis d'Israël.

Au cours des années, le Président Nasser a dissipé la puissance des Arabes en les entraînant dans sa campagne personnelle contre d'autres chefs arabes plus sagaces que lui, et contre le Royaume Uni et les Etats-Unis. Ce n'est que récemment qu'il s'est occupé d'Israel. Ses ambitions exagérées l'ont conduit, ainsi que ceux qui l'appuyaient, vers une dépendance de plus en plus grande sur l'Union Soviétique, qui l'ont exploité pour étendre leur propre influence.

1076

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"Je viens d'apprendre que Sa Majesté vous a prié de me rendre visite le 17 ou 18 juin à Londres au cours de votre voyage à New York. Il est vraiment un malheur que mes compromis antérieurs pour ces deux jours rendent physiquement impossible une réunion entre nous deux. Une discussion à une autre et prochaine occasion, si possible, me serait bien agréable. Entre temps, George Brown, mon suppléant et Secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères, pense prendre l'avion lui-même le 19 juin pour New York et serait à votre disposition pour vous recevoir à mon nom."

Ambassade de Grande Bretagne,

RABAT.

le 19 juin 1967.

1076

(IPG 5/5/547/1)

UNCLASSIFIED

FOREIGN OFFICE/
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE,
King Charles Street,
S.W.1.

19 June, 1967.

Dear Information Officer,

--- We enclose a copy of some of the monitored transmissions from Arab radio stations during the first three days of the fighting. There is plenty of evidence that even moderate Arabs sincerely believed that Britain and the United States were helping the Israelis in various ways.

2. This myth will take a lot to kill. Our Guidances have given you material to refute individual Egyptian lies. The consecutive story presented by these monitoring reports may help to show waverers in the Arab world (and elsewhere) that the Arab falsehoodswere initially inspired by panic and later reflected a deliberate decision to play on the peoples' need for a scapegoat.

Yours ever,

JOINT INFORMATION POLICY AND GUIDANCE DEPARTMENT

Addressed to:

Information Officers,
at certain of Her Majesty's Missions.

This is all history now; but the BBC made good use of it at the time.

Rabat.

Abercrombie.
30/6/67

05/ARS 3.VII

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY
23 JUN 1967

ALLEGATIONS BY ARAB RADIOS OF BRITISH AND US INVOLVEMENT IN THE ARAB/ISRAELI WAR

The charges against Britain and the US are that they provided an air umbrella for the Israeli air force; that they took part in actual operations against the Arabs; that they provided planes, pilots, troops, tanks rockets, napalm, maps and photographs for the Israelis and that they supplied continuous aid to Israel.

Their evidence rests on statements made by Israeli pilots alleged to have been shot down over Arab territory; on movements of aircraft carriers and planes said to have been seen on Arab radar, and on the alleged interception of a message from Israel to aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean asking for help.

Flash telegram en clair from Amman to Foreign Office. 5 June sent 0900

According to King Hussein, Arab radar detected the presence of two aircraft carriers one 20 miles and the other 80 miles west of Tel Aviv. Eight aircraft had been seen to leave each of these ships and to land at the Israeli air field at Ramad David. Their nationality had not yet been established nor was it known whether they were participating in action against the Arabs.

1) Damascus Radio 5 June 18.15 GMT Interview with an Israeli pilot said to have been shot down over Syria. Asked if forces other than those of Israel had taken part in the battle against the UAR he said that, as far as he knew, the British had taken part. Asked how he knew this, he said that he did not know exactly, but rumours were heard among pilots that the British took part in the attack.

2) Cairo Radio 6 June 04.37 GMT. Communique issued by the Supreme Command of the armed forces... It has now become quite clear that the US and Britain are taking part in the Israeli military aggression in so far as air operations are concerned. It has been fully proved that some British and US aircraft carriers are carrying out wide scale activities in helping Israel. On the Egyptian front, the US and British aircraft have created an air umbrella over Israel. On the Jordanian front, these aircraft are playing an actual role in the operations against the Jordanian forces, as was shown by the Jordanian radar screens which clearly showed this air activity which helps Israel. King Hussein of Jordan early this morning got in touch with President Nasser and informed him that now he was confident that the British and US air-craft were playing a serious role in the battle. This confirmed information available from the Egyptian front.

3) Damascus Radio 6 June 7.25 GMT. Interview with shot-down pilotfrom Israel Abraham (?Zilah) (?Ilah), who was said to have appeared on Arab television on 5 June. He said, in answer to questions, that about 17 British Vulcan aircraft arrived in Israel at the air base at Eqron where he worked about ten days ago from Cyprus, where they were stationed at the Akrotiri Base. Their mission was to attack targets in the UAR. He said that other British aircraft attacked targets in Egypt and Syria from their base in Cyprus and returned to their base.

4) Damascus Radio 6 June 08.25 GMT. It has been learned from reliable sources that a British aircraft carrier and four units moved from Cyprus to an Israeli port this morning.

5) Damascus Radio 6 June 08.45 GMT. An enemy radio communication has been intercepted requesting the intervention of foreign forces, from the aircraft carriers now in the Eastern Mediterranean, to help enemy air operations against the Arabs.

6) Cairo Radio 6 June 14.54 GMT. Communique by the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces... Despite the heavy losses the enemy has sustained in aircraft and tanks, those who stand behind it continue to supply it with what makes up its losses.

7) Damascus Radio 6 June 15.35 GMT. According to reports from Cyprus, British aircraft at the Akrotiri base were in state of alert and continuous movement on 1 June. Heavy movements of military vehicles were observed in Akrotiri and Dakhelia. These military vehicles in the two bases were transporting bombs and rockets (Arabic: sawarikh) from underground depots to the airfield. Most of the rockets were two metres long. The report confirmed that about 3,000 British troops with full military equipment left Akrotiri for the occupied part of Palestine on 28 May. Reliable reports also confirmed that on 27 May the Commander of the 6th Fleet arrived in Cyprus by air in the utmost secrecy and immediately met the Commander of the British bases... The arms which the US and Britian send to Israel by sea are transported in boxes with Red Cross markings on them to mislead and prevent a search. These boxes are transported by non-American and non-British commercial ships.

8) Damascus Radio 6 June 15.45 GMT. Statement by Ibrahim Makhus Syrian Foreign Minister to foreign envoys. ... We were surprised by large-scale attacks on all fields in the Arab world. The attacks were too heavy for Israel to have undertaken alone. Although we shot down over 150 aircraft over Arab territory yesterday, the Israeli air raids continued as if we had not shot down a single aircraft. This shows that the operations were backed by unlimited sources ... it became certain to us ... in the Arab world ... that US and British imperialism participated fully in the operation. The 6th Fleet is near Israeli shores, a British aircraft carrier is in the Red Sea, and four naval units, including an aircraft carrier with 200 aircraft on board has left Cyprus. All these surround the area. All this shows that imperialism is directly planning and implementing the aggression. The imperialist plan is to concentrate on the Arab air force to engage it in battle on the first day and use land forces the following day .. British aircraft at the Israeli airfield of Eqron (see above) took part in striking at Damascus and Cairo and British aircraft from the Cyprus bases took part in air attacks on the UAR, Syria and Jordan...

9) Cairo Radio 6 June 16.33 GMT. Official statement by the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. The US and British air support to the Israeli enemy entered a new stage yesterday afternoon. Bombers of the British Canberra type, carrying official British markings, participated in air strike operations over our positions in Sinai. ..

10) Cairo Radio in Arabic 6 June 16.41 GMT. Official statement by the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. It has been established by the military authorities concerned that 32 US aircraft today left the US Wheelus air base in Libya for Israel.

11) Cairo Radio in Arabic 6 June 18.02 GMT. Commentary by Ahmad Sa'id... The US threw from all her airfields and aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean, huge and continuous concentrations of her fighters and bombers in order to make that air umbrella that protected Israel from the revenge of the Arabs. ...

12) Algiers Radio 6 June 20.00 GMT. America's 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean is threatening us - this fleet which has not stopped during our battle with Israel from protecting Israel for a single moment. It has not stopped from killing us ... and from supplying Israel with soldiers, aircraft and every type of weapon... By her direct intervention, together with Britain on Israel's side, America is not only supplying Israel with soldiers, aircraft, tanks under the protection of the 6th Fleet, but is also supplying her with the most dangerous criminal weapons; she is supplying Israel with napalm ... Israel is today using napalm bombs and rockets ...

13) Baghdad Radio 6 June 21.00 GMT. Tonight US imperialism admitted that it uses its military base in Libya for its military operations in support of Israel. A State Department spokesman declared that 20 US transport aircraft flew from European bases to Wheelus Field in Libya to support the Zionists.

14) Al Ahram, leading UAR official newspaper. 6 June Article by the editor Hassanein Heikal. He concentrates on promise of US support to Israel, which encouraged Israel to carry out her attack. The USA and Israel had agreed that aircraft from the US 6th Fleet aircraft carriers should provide air cover and if the war turned against Israel, the USA would intervene by sending in American marines.

15) Damascus Radio 7 June 08.15 GMT. British bombers from the Akrotiri base are flying continuous aid to Israel.

16) Damascus Radio 7 June 09.22 GMT. The British Air Force took an active part today in the shelling of our forward positions... We delcare that today's raids were carried out by Canberras - well-known British bombers.

17) Algiers Radio (in Fremch) 7 June 13.00 GMT. The Zionists ... did not launch this adventure without previously obtaining solid guarantees in London and Washington just in case things turned out badly. But they did not think they would need the promised assistance so soon. This explains how the British and the Americans were able to play the farce of neutrality at the beginning, a farce which has not misled anybody. In fact, one can say that their intervention on the side of the Zionist forces was effective from the first hours of aggression, although in limited form. But soon, in view of the heavy losses inflicted on the forces of Tel Aviv, English and Americans did not judge it necessary to continue pretending. From then on they openly took part in the air raids against the Arab positions, and gave massive supplies of material, aircraft in particular, to the Israelis to compensate their losses as they took place and to give the impression that the latter had inexhaustable resources...

18) Damascus Radio 7 June 15.58 GMT. ... The British and Americans agreed with the Zionists to launch a joint aggression against the Arabs, provided this appeared to be only a Zionist aggression, lest the Arabs use the weapon of oil ... but the Arabs discovered it from the confessions of the Zionist prisoners whose aircraft were shot down. They discovered it from the actual intervention in the aggression by the British and US Air Forces after most of the Israeli war effort had collapsed and the state of gangs was facing annihilation. The British and US Air Forces changed from a protective umbrella to an attacking force.

19) Cairo Radio 7 June 16.00 GMT. At 03.00 this morning, 75 US aircraft left the US Wheelus Air base in Libya.

20) Al Ahram 7 June. An article by Hassanein Heikal said that a number of American and British volunteers had been reported as arriving in Israel to find US planes with Israeli markings waiting for them at Israeli airfields. Evidence of US and British collusion with Israel was demonstrated by observance on Arab radar network of "wave after wave of planes" taking off from two aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean. Further proof was given by King Hussein's report that US planes had hit his house with rockets. In addition, some of the Israeli pilots who were shot down over Egyptian territory had maps with them copied from originals compiled by the British War Ministry, and some had aerial photographs of Egyptian positions "which could only have been taken by the famous US U-2 planes".

21) Cairo Radio 8 June 06.51 GMT. Communique by the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces. ... At the time when this battle (at Al Arish) was raging at 0730 this morning, three US aircraft with US Air Force markings on them, were seen flying over the Suez Canal from the north to the south. Our forces along the canal spotted them. These US aircraft were firing signals (Arabic: kushafan) for the Israel armoured forces which our forces destroyed on the northern road.

22) Cairo Radio 8 June 12.00 GMT. Communique by the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces: While a patrol of our aircraft, comprising two Sukhoi aircraft, were aiding our forces in Sinai, they were intercepted by a patrol of Israeli Mirage aircraft which were guarding a squadron of British Canberra aircraft. There was an air battle between our patrol and the Mirage aircraft. The two Arab pilots saw the Canberra squadron heading from the scene of the battle in Sinai to Suez..

23) Middle East News Agency 8 June. A captured Israeli pilot in the UAR, Iavon Mordecai, said in a Cairo TV interview that US planes bombed Egyptian air bases on the first day of the battle. Cairo TV distributed copies of the filmed interview to international TV stations to expose the collusion.

24) Cairo Radio 9 June 03.55. Cairo press headlines. British Canberras raid positions in Syria and Egypt and US aircraft carry out reconnaissance over Suez Canal.

London Press Service
Verbatim Service

VERBATIM SERVICE 279/67 MONDAY 19TH JUNE 1967

MIDDLE EAST: FOREIGN SECRETARY AT NOTTINGHAM

FOLLOWING IS VERBATIM EXTRACT FROM SPEECH AT NOTTINGHAM ON SATURDAY 17 JUNE 1967 BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MR. GEORGE BROWN:

WE HAVE BEEN MUCH PREOCCUPIED IN THE PAST MONTH WITH THE TRAGIC EVENTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST. THE CRISIS CAME ON US SUDDENLY: ITS PROGRESS HAS BEEN A TERRIBLE WARNING OF HOW MISCALCULATIONS AND MISUNDERSTANDINGS CAN BRING ABOUT THE ESCALATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL DISPUTE TO THE FLASH POINT AT WHICH THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS POWERLESS TO PREVENT AN EXPLOSION. KNOWING HOW DESPERATELY NEAR THINGS WERE TO THE BRINK, HER MAJESTYS GOVERNMENT WORKED HARD TO BRING ABOUT ACTION BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY TO REMOVE FROM THE CONTEXT OF THE ARAB/ISRAEL DISPUTE AND RESOLVE PEACEFULLY THE PROBLEM OF PASSAGE IN THE GULF OF AQABA WHICH HAD BECOME THE CRITICAL POINT. WE SUFFERED MUCH CRITICISM AND MISUNDERSTANDING FROM OUR ARAB FRIENDS FOR WHAT WE WERE DOING: BUT WE WERE IN FACT TRYING TO ARREST THE CATASTROPHE WHICH HAS SINCE OVERWHELMED THE AREA.

THESE MISUNDERSTANDINGS HAVE BEEN MADE WORSE BY THE MALICIOUS LIES WHICH WERE SPREAD ABOUT AMERICAN AND BRITISH INTERVENTION IN THE FIGHTING. IN SPITE OF OUR DENIALS AND OUR REQUEST - WHICH WE ARE STILL PRESSING - TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO CONDUCT A FULL INVESTIGATION, THESE SLANDERS STILL HAVE CURRENCY. I WOULD LIKE TO REPEAT HERE ONCE AGAIN THAT THEY ARE UTTERLY FALSE. ALL OUR INFLUENCE WAS USED TO PREVENT WAR HAPPENING. WHEN IT HAPPENED OUR CONCERN WAS THAT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD BRING FIGHTING TO AN END AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. AS I TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, THERE IS AN ARAB CASE AS WELL AS AN ISRAEL CASE. IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN OUR POLICY TO AVOID TAKING SIDES, IN THE BELIEF THAT SUCH INFLUENCE AS WE HAVE SHOULD BE DIRECTED TO SUPPORTING THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO KEEP THE PEACE AND WORK FOR A SETTLEMENT.

THE AFTERMATH OF WAR IS ALWAYS FULL OF TRAGEDY. THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY HAVE BEEN MOVED BY THE ACCOUNTS OF SUFFERING CAUSED BY THE FIGHTING. I AM GLAD TO SEE THAT MOVES ARE AFOOT BY THE VOLUNTARY AGENCIES TO RAISE FUNDS AND GIVE QUICK RELIEF. H.M.G. HAVE MEANWHILE MADE FINANCE AVAILABLE TO SEND SOME URGENTLY NEEDED SUPPLIES TO JORDAN TO DEAL WITH A NEW INFLUX OF REFUGEES. LORD CARADON HAS BEEN AUTHORISED TO SAY THAT WE SHALL MAKE A SUBSTANTIAL ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY, THE ORGANISATION WHICH IS THERE ON THE GROUND, UNHAPPILY STILL DEALING WITH A NINETEEN YEAR OLD ARAB REFUGEE PROBLEM.

THIS IS AN URGENT HUMAN PROBLEM WHICH MUST BE TACKLED URGENTLY AND WITH HUMANITY. THE POLITICAL PROBLEMS FOLLOWING THE AFTERMATH OF WAR MUST ALSO BE TACKLED WITH RESTRAINT AND STATESMANSHIP, IF WE ARE NOT TO HAVE A FUTURE WHICH IS EVEN WORSE THAN THE UNHAPPY PAST.

WE ARE NOW, AS WE ALWAYS HAVE BEEN, OPPOSED TO THE USE OF FORCE TO SOLVE DISPUTES. EQUALLY WE HAVE ALWAYS SUPPORTED THE PRINCIPLE OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF STATES. BOTH OF THESE PRINCIPLES ARE CLEARLY STATED IN THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER.

IT FOLLOWS, THEREFORE, THAT IN THE CASE OF THE MIDDLE EAST PROBLEM IT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE THAT SOLUTIONS SHOULD BE IMPOSED BY FORCE. ACCORDINGLY, ONE CONTRIBUTION TO A SETTLEMENT MUST BE THE RECOGNITION THAT WAR SHOULD NOT LEAD TO TERRITORIAL AGGRANDISEMENT.

THE PROBLEM NOW FACING THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY IS TO ACHIEVE A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT. THERE MUST BE AN END TO THE RECURRENT CRISES WHICH HAVE TROUBLED THE PEACE OF THAT PART OF THE WORLD FOR SO MANY YEARS. JUSTICE AND THE FACTS OF THE SITUATION DEMAND THAT HENCEFORTH NONE OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE AREA SHOULD FEEL THREATENED. THEY ALL HAVE A RIGHT TO SECURITY AND IT IS IN THE INTERESTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY AS A WHOLE TO ENSURE THIS.

ENDS VS 279/67

London Press Service
Verbatim Service

THE FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF LORD CARADON'S SPEECH TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL, TODAY, MONDAY:-

''AFTER OUR EXPERIENCE IN THIS COUNCIL IN RECENT WEEKS IT WAS WITH RELIEF, I AM SURE, THAT WE COULD TODAY ACT AT ONCE AND ACT UNANIMOUSLY WITHOUT FIERCE FEELING AND WITHOUT INTERMINABLE ARGUMENT.'' I MIGHT SAY HERE THAT I AM SORRY THAT MY DISTINGUISHED FRIEND THE AMBASSADOR OF THE SOVIET UNION IS NO LONGER WITH US BECAUSE I SHOULD HAVE WISHED TO MAKE SOME VERY SHORT COMMENT ON WHAT HE JUST NOW SAID TO US. I HAD THE PRIVILEGE ON BEHALF OF MY GOVERNMENT OF SIGNING THE AGREEMENT ESTABLISHING THE INDEPENDENCE OF CYPRUS, AND AMBASSADOR ROSSIDES AND I ARE NOT LIKELY TO FORGET THE LENGTHY NEGOTIATIONS WHICH LED UP TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE SOVEREIGN BASE AREAS.

''I WOULD LIKE TO SAY THAT THOSE BASE AREAS HAVE NEVER BEEN USED FOR ANY OFFENSIVE PURPOSE AND THAT THEY HAVE INDEED BROUGHT SUBSTANTIAL POSITIVE BENEFITS TO THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS.

''SO I SHALL RESIST, IN THE ABSENCE OF THE DISTINGUISHED AMBASSADOR OF THE SOVIET UNION, HIS ENTICEMENTS BECKONING US TO ENTER THIS AFTERNOON INTO ANY COLD WAR ALTERCATION. I WOULD ONLY WISH TO ADD FURTHER THAT IT WAS A GREAT SATISFACTION TO MYSELF AND MY DELEGATION TO HEAR THE DISTINGUISHED AMBASSADOR OF THE SOVIET UNION DEFENDING THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. IT WAS GOOD TO HEAR HIM SPEAKING WITH THE ENTHUSIASM, THE FAITH AND THE CHARM OF A CONVERT. AND I ONLY GO ON TO SAY THAT I SHALL LOOK FORWARD EVEN MORE THAN USUAL TO HEARING HIS FORTHCOMING SPEECHES IN THE PEACEKEEPING COMMITTEE.

''YOU, SIR, AND WE ARE NOT LIKELY TO FORGET WHAT I MIGHT CALL THE SLEEPLESS WEEK OF THE CEASE-FIRE, AND WE ARE ALL GRATEFUL TO YOUR FOR MAKING OUR TASK TODAY EASY AND QUICK.

''BUT THAT SHOULD GIVE THE IMPRESSION THAT WHAT WE HAVE DONE TODAY IS NOT OF FIRST IMPORTANCE. ON THE CONTRARY, WHAT HAS HAPPENED ELSEWHERE IN THE NEAR EAST MUST HAVE CONVINCED US MORE THAN EVER OF THE URGENT NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO KEEP THE PEACE.

''THERE MAY PERHAPS BE SOME TEMPTATION TO MAKE REFERENCE TO THE LESSONS WE HAVE SO RECENTLY LEARNT. WE HAVE VERY FRESH IN OUR MINDS THE DIRE CONSEQUENCES WHICH CAN SO QUICKLY FOLLOW WHEN PEACEKEEPING TROOPS ARE REMOVED BEFORE A SETTLEMENT IS MADE. WE NOW KNOW ALL TOO WELL WHAT CAN HAPPEN WHEN A TRUCE IS BROKEN DOWN. WE HAVE LEARNT AGAIN HOW DANGEROUS OR EVEN DISASTROUS IT CAN BE WHEN WE IN THIS COUNCIL DELAY OR DISAGREE.

''BUT IT IS AT THE SAME TIME SOME CONSOLATION TO HAVE AGAIN SEEN TODAY HOW QUICKLY EFFECTIVE THE COUNCIL CAN BE WHEN IT ACTS WITH A DUE SENSE OF URGENCY AND ACTS UNANIMOUSLY.

''IF AT THE BEGINNING OF THIS MONTH ANYONE DOUBTED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONCERTED INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO STOP FIGHTING THERE NEED BE NO DOUBT NOW. EQUALLY IF ANYONE DOUBTED THE NEED FOR US TO SEARCH IN THIS COUNCIL FOR AGREEMENT IF PEACE IS TO BE WON AND THEN FIRMLY BASED IN JUST SETTLEMENT THERE NEED BE NO DOUBT NOW. BOTH OUR LIMITED SUCCESS IN ESTABLISHING AND MAINTAINING THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TASK NOW AHEAD OF US IN THE NEAR EAST CONFIRM AND JUSTIFY OUR FAITH IN THE NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND INTERNATIONAL AUTHORITY.

''FORTUNATELY TODAY WE CAN PUT ASIDE CONTROVERSY ON RECENT EVENTS. THERE WAS NO CAUSE FOR DELAY OR DOUBT OR DISAGREEMENT TODAY. WE WELCOMED THE RESOLUTION WHICH WE HAVE JUST PASSED. WE CAN BE SPECIALLY SATISFIED THAT IT WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

NONE OF US CAN HAVE FAILED TO BE IMPRESSED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S CYPRUS REPORT. IT WAS VERY CLEAR AND VERY CANDID.

HE WARNED US OF THE ''EVER PRESENT POSSIBILITY OF LARGER SCALE FIGHTING'' AND CONCLUDED THAT ''THERE IS GENERAL AGREEMENT THAT IF IT WERE NOT FOR THE INTERPOSITION OF UNITED NATIONS FORCES AS A BUFFER IN AREAS OF DIRECT CONFRONTATION THE RENEWAL OF ARMED STRIFE WOULD APPEAR TO BE PRACTICALLY INEVITABLE.'' THAT IS CERTAINLY A GRAVE WARNING. THE DANGERS AND THE NEEDS OF THE SITUATION ARE EQUALLY APPARENT.

ON BEHALF OF MY GOVERNMENT I RENEW THE PLEDGE WHICH WE HAVE REPEATEDLY GIVEN TO THIS COUNCIL BEFORE.

WE ARE RESOLVED TO SUPPORT THE UNITED NATIONS ENDEAVOUR IN CYPRUS, IN THE HOPE THAT ITS MISSION CAN BE FULLY AND SUCCESSFULLY DISCHARG-ED.

ACCORDINGLY, MY GOVERNMENT IS WILLING TO MAINTAIN ITS MILITARY CONTINGENT IN THE UNITED NATIONS FORCE IN CYPRUS, AND, WHAT IS MORE, WILL CONTINUE TO MEET ALL ITS COSTS.

IN ADDITION, MY GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO MAKE A VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION AT THE RATE OF A MILLION DOLLARS FOR EACH THREE MONTH PERIOD OF THE NEW MANDATE.

MY GOVERNMENT WILL CONTINUE TO GIVE THEIR UNQUALIFIED SUPPORT TO THE EFFORTS OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND THOSE WHO WORK UNDER HIM IN CYPRUS IN THE SEARCH FOR A JUST AND LASTING SETTLEMENT.

AND SINCE WE HAVE FROM THE BEGINNING SUPPORTED THE UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING ENTERPRISE IN CYPRUS AND, SINCE QUITE APART FROM MEET-ING ALL THE COSTS OF OUR MILITARY CONTINGENT, OUR CONTRIBUTIONS WILL AMOUNT BY THE END OF THIS YEAR TO MORE THAN FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, WE FEEL THAT WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO APPEAL TO OTHERS TO JOIN US IN THE PROMPT AND POSITIVE AND PRACTICAL ACTION WE HAVE TAKEN - PARTICULARLY WE APPEAL TO THOSE WHO HAVE SO FAR CONTRIBUTED NOTHING AT ALL. WE STILL HOPE THAT THOSE WHO VOTE FOR PEACE WILL BE PREPARED TO CONTR-IBUTE TOO.

MR. PRESIDENT, AS WE AGAIN SALUTE THE FINE RECORD OF ALL THOSE WHO SERVE UNDER THE UNITED NATIONS FLAG IN CYPRUS AND LOOK FORWARD TO THEIR EFFORTS BRINGING SUCCESS, THERE IS ONE OTHER MAIN LESSON IN ALL OUR MINDS, I AM SURE, ARISING FROM OTHER RECENT EVENTS IN THE NEAR EAST.

THE SECRETARY GENERAL IN HIS REPORT TOLD US THAT THE SITUATION IN CYPRUS REMAINS AFTER MORE THAN THREE AND A HALF YEARS ''STUBBORNLY DEADLOCKED''. HE APPEALED TO THE PARTIES TO THE DISPUTE TO CAST AWAY ''THE DANGEROUS ATTITUDE OF COMPLACENCY WITH THE STATUS QUO OF UNEASY TRUCE''. HE WARNED US AGAIN AND HIS WARNING WAS STRONGLY REPEATED BY THE DISTINGUISHED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ARGENTINE, THAT A TRUCE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT.

WE PRAY THAT IN THE PERIOD NOW AHEAD OF US THERE WILL BE ANOTHER DETERMINED EFFORT TO FIND A FAIR SETTLEMENT IN CYPRUS, A SETTLEMENT IN WHICH GREEKS AND TURKS, WHO LIVED AND WORKED TOGETHER IN THEIR LOVELY ISLAND SO LONG WITHOUT ENMITY OR BLOODSHED, MAY AGAIN COME TOGETHER IN MUTUAL RESPECT AND UNDERSTANDING AND THEN TO FRUITFUL FRIENDSHIP IN THE INTERESTS OF ALL.

ENDS VERBATIM SERVICE NO.284/67. L.P.S..

CONFIDENTIAL

1076

OUTWARD SAVING TELEGRAM

FROM ALGIERS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

OA/AS 22.VI

By Bag

No. 8 Saving
19 June, 1967

DA
Hyh
to 23/VI 23/6

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 8 Saving of 19 June
Repeated for information Saving to:

Rabat 6 ✓
Washington 41
Moscow 5
Paris 34

Rabat Telegrams Nos. 13 to Algiers and 257 to you (not copied): Algerian intentions towards Morocco.

It has never been a secret that the present Algerian régime would be delighted if King Hassan were overthrown, and it would be surprising if they had not given encouragement and support to subversive elements in Morocco. The group mentioned in Rabat telegram No. 257 does not sound very serious, or at least not very security-conscious. But it seems (from here) inevitable that such groups should exist and I would certainly expect the Algerians to give them at the very least discreet encouragement.

2. It is possible that the Algerians have been plotting for some time to bring about the overthrow of the King, followed by an appeal for help from one or more of the groups with which they have been in contact, to which they would then respond with a military demonstration and even, if the Moroccans appeared demoralised, an attack. But I cannot see them launching an (unprovoked) attack in any other circumstances, for the following reasons:-

(a) They would not willingly move unless they knew that the Russians would give them diplomatic backing, keep them supplied, make good their losses of material and pay the bill, or a large part of it. In view of the present cautious Russian attitude, and the cost to the Russians of operations in the M. East, it looks from here unlikely that the Algerians would be given the necessary assurances.

(b) The Algerians cannot be sure that they would not suffer /heavy

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY 20/6/67

heavy losses of equipment, and perhaps more serious setbacks, if they attacked Morocco. For reasons set out in my telegram No. 178 (essentially, prestige), their obvious interest at present must be to keep their armed forces intact. The Soviet Union is almost certainly advising them in this sense.

(c) No one can tell how far the Algerians are deceiving themselves by their own propaganda, but they may believe that Morocco has guarantees of U.S. support. They may even fear that an attack on Morocco would bring direct U.S. retaliation against them.

(d) Cynics though we all may be, Arab brotherhood must count for something at this particular time. It would be almost impossible for the Algerians to find a pretext for an attack on Morocco. The Moroccans have after all made the necessary minimum gestures of solidarity in the current crisis.

Mr Dawbarn's understanding his instructions

(e) The Algerians might consider (rightly?) that an attack, unless immediately successful, would be more likely to strengthen than to weaken the King's position.

3. The possibility of a military demonstration, as opposed to an attack, cannot be so categorically ruled out. But there are at least two arguments - (d) and (e) above - against it and it remains in my view unlikely - always provided that the Moroccans do not make some move which the Algerians choose to regard as provocative or treacherous to the Arab cause.

DAWBARN

UNCLASSIFIED

OUTWARD SAVING TELEGRAM

FROM ALGIERS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

1076

DS AR 522.41
DA
HEH
to

By Bag

No. 9 Saving
19 June, 1967

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 9 Saving of 19 June
Repeated for information Saving to:-

Tunis 8
Rabat 7
Tripoli 4
Beirut 8
Washington 42
Moscow 6

President Boumedienne addressed a crowd of several thousand in Algiers this afternoon, anniversary of the 1965 coup d'état.

2. He said that the Arab peoples would never accept the cease fire, the fait accompli, or the occupation of Jerusalem or of Syrian soil. Victory in the coming battle was inevitable.

3. The Arabs should cut off oil supplies for one year from the U.S., U.K. and their European allies.

4. The defence of their soil and their honour was the duty of all. Everybody must learn to bear arms; henceforth the military training schools would be open to everybody.

5. There was no mention of Nasser or the U.A.R., nor of the Soviet Union or the Socialist countries; the battle was that of the whole Arab world.

DAWBARN

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY 20/6/67

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

Cypher/CKFA

[Distribution Heading]

FROM 70 TO Rabat

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. 314 D M

[Date] 19 June. R M

Repeated to

[Priority] ROUTINE

CONFIDENTIAL.

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM JEDDA.

ADDRESSED TO F O TELNO 436 OF 18 JUNE RFI TO

ALGIERS TUNIS RABAT KHARTOUM BEIRUT KUWAIT

TRIPOLI BENGHAZI

YOUR TELNO 165 TO ALGIERS

THERE HAVE BEEN NO RESTRICTIONS TO TRADE AND

PAYMENTS WITH THE U.K. BY THE SAUDI ARABIAN

GOVERNMENT NOR ANY OTHER BARRIERS TO TRADE.

2. WE EXPECT TRADE WITH THE U.K. TO CONTINUE AS

NORMAL THOUGH IT WILL BE AFFECTED TEMPORARILY

BY EXTERNAL MATTERS SUCH AS CLOSURE OF THE SUEZ

CANAL. RE-ROUTING OF SHIPPING AND INCREASED

INSURANCE AND FREIGHT RATES. THERE MAY BE SOME

Temporary

DISTRIBUTION

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

TEMPORARY HESITATION BY CERTAIN MERCHANTS IN

TRADING WITH IS DUE TO THE PRESENT SITUATION BUT

THIS IS EXPECTED TO PASS SOON.

TO PASS RABAT 6. SOSFA

British Information Services

Communiqué de Presse

Vol. No. Date Le 19 juin 1967

Table des Matières

MOYEN -ORIENT: DISCOURS DU SECRAIRE BRITANNIQUE AUX AFFAIRES ETRANGERES A NOTTINGHAM

A "NOUS SOMMES, COMME NOUS L'AVONS TOUJOURS ETE, OPPOSES A L'USAGE DE LA FORCE POUR RESOUDRE LES QUERELLES. NOUS AVONS TOUJOURS, DE MEME, SOUTENU LE PRINCIPE DE L'INTEGRITE TERRITORIALE ET DE L'INDEPENDANCE POLITIQUE DES ETATS. CES DEUX PRINCIPES SONT NETTEMENT EXPOSES DANS LA CHARTE DES NATIONS UNIES.

IL S'ENSUIT PAR CONSEQUENT QUE DANS LE CAS DU PROBLEME DU MOYEN-ORIENT, ON NE PEUT ACCEPTER QUE DES SOLUTIONS SOIENT IMPOSEES PAR LA FORCE. NOTRE CONTRIBUTION A UN REGLEMENT DOIT DONC ETRE DE RECONNAITRE QUE LA GUERRE NE DEVRAIT PAS MENER A UN AGRANDISSEMENT TERRITORIAL". B

Ce sont là les termes employés par le Secrétaire britannique aux Affaires Etrangères M. George Brown dans un discours prononcé le 17 juin à Nottingham, dont le texte complet se trouve ci-joint.

MOYEN-ORIENT

Voici ~~un extrait~~ le texte d'un discours prononcé par le Secrétaire britannique aux Affaires Etrangères M. George Brown le 17 juin à Nottingham:

Nous avons été très préoccupés au cours du dernier mois par les évènements tragiques du Moyen-Orient. La crise a été soudaine: son progrès a été un avertissement terible montrant comment les faux calculs et les malentendus peuvent mener à l'escalade d'une querelle internationale au point de combustion que la communauté internationale est incapable d'empêcher d'exploser. Sachat combien les choses en étaient proches, le gouvernement britannique a oeuvré sans relâche pour que la communauté internationale enlève du contexte de la querelle anglo-israelienne et résolve pacifiquement le problème du passage dans le golfe d'Akaba qui était le point critique. Nous avons été en butte à beaucoup de critiques et d'incompréhension de la part de nos amis Arabes sur ce que nous faisions: en fait nous essayions d'arrêter la catastrophe qui a, depuis, écrasé la région.

Ces malentendus se sont aggravés à la suite des mensonges malveillants propagés concernant l'intervention américano-anglaise dans les combats. Malgré nos démentis et notre requête - que nous faisons toujours - aux Nations Unies de faire une enquête complète, ces calomnies se font toujours entendre. Je voudrais répéter encore une fois qu'elles sont entièrement fausses. Nous avons utilisé toute notre influence pour empêcher la guerre. Lorsqu'elle est arrivée, nous avons eu pour souci que les Nations unies mettent fin aux combats le plus rapidement possible. Ainsi que je l'ai dit à la Chambre des Communes, il y a une cause Arabe aussi bien qu'une cause Israelienne. Nous avons toujours eu pour politique d'éviter de prendre parti, pendant que notre influence devrait être consacrée à soutenir les efforts des Nations Unies en vue de maintenir la paix et d'oeuvrer pour un règlement. Les répercussions de la guerre sont toujours pleins de tragédie. La population de ce pays s'est émue en prenant connaissance des rapports des souffrances causées par les combats. Je suis heureux de voir que les agences bénévoles prennent des dispositions pour

/collecter

collecter des fonds et apporter un secours rapide.Le gouvernement britannique a, en attendant, a affecté des fonds à l'envoi de fournitures urgentes à la Jordanie pour s'occuper de l'arrivée de nouveaux réfugiés. Lord Caradon a été autorisé à dire que nous verserons une contribution complémentaire substancielle à l'Agence des Nations Unies de secours, l'organisation qui se trouve sur place et qui malheureusement s'occupe toujours du problème des réfugiés arabes qui dure depuis dix-neuf ans.

Il s'agit là d'un problème humain urgent qui doit être résolu d'urgence et avec humanité. Les problèmes politiques qui suivent l'après-guerre doivent aussi être résolus avec une modération politique, si nous ne voulons pas avoir un avenir pire que la passé malheureux.

Nous sommes, comme nous l'avons toujours été, opposés à l'usage de la force pour résoudre les querelles. Nous avons toujours, de même, soutenu le principe de l'intégrité territoriale et de l'indépendance politique des Etats. Ces deux principes sont nettement exposés dans la Charte des Nations Unies.

Il s'ensuit par conséquent que dans le cas du problème du Moyen-Orient, on ne peut accepter que des solutions soient imposées par la force. Notre contribution à un règlement doit donc être de reconnaître que la guerre ne devrait pas mener à un agrandissement territorial.

Le problème qui confronte maintenant la communauté internationale est d'arriver à un règlement permanent. On doit mettre fin aux crises périodiques qui ont troublé la paix de cette partie du monde depuis tant d'années. La justice et les faits de la situation exigent que désormais aucun pays de cette région ne se sente menacé. Ils ont tous droit à la sécurité et il est de l'intérêt de la communauté internationale toute entière de l'assurer."

1076

PRODROME RABAT
OP RABAT NOM
PRODROME RABAT
PRODROME LONDON
PRODROME RABAT

FOR [illegible] FOLDN GRS [illegible]
IMMEDIATE FOREIGN OFFICE TO IMMEDIATE PRODROME RABAT
TELNO [illegible] JUNE [illegible]
ADDRESSED TO MOSCOW TELEGRAM NUMBER [illegible] OF [illegible] JUNE AND TO PARIS WASHINGTON TEL AVIV BEIRUT CAIRO KUWAIT AMMAN KHARTOUM ALGIERS TUNIS RABAT TRIPOLI BAHRAIN JEDDA ADEN.

FOLLOWING FROM PERMANENT UNDER SECRETARY.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE LEAVES FOR NEW YORK THIS EVENING FOR THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY. ALL TELEGRAMS OF MAJOR REPEAT MAJOR IMPORTANCE ON THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION SHOULD BE REPEATED TO NEW YORK FOR THE SECRETARY OF STATE. THE MAIN POINTS FROM OTHER TELEGRAMS WILL BE SUMMARISED AS NECESSARY, FROM HERE.

20/VI

20

[illegible]
TPD [illegible] EHH

PRODROME RABAT

SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇

CONFIDENTIAL

(1616)

The Chancery, Rabat.

With the compliments of

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S

~~AMBASSADOR~~

Embassy

BRITISH EMBASSY

TUNIS

Seen.
F.O. 29/6
O.S. Ars 29.VI
27/VI

CONFIDENTIAL

1076

(1616)

BRITISH EMBASSY,

TUNIS.

19 June, 1967.

This letter is to report a number of items concerning the situation here. Since we are still suffering from the disruption of being "bombed out" I hope you will forgive me if I make it a general round up.

The Embassy

2. Firstly, ourselves. Having had to set up the Embassy's headquarters in the Residence out at La Marsa, with a consular office in the Canadian Embassy kindly loaned us, it will be some time before we can get back to normal. We have got D.W.S., registry and cyphers working again in the Chancery building, and the third floor will be in some sort of order by the end of this month. The contractor, set to work on the task of restoring our Chancery building by the Tunis Municipality, is progressing with an almost unexampled vigour and energy (of which the net result should be a considerable improvement on the Chancery you knew!) But since it will be at least the end of August before the rehabilitation of the Embassy is completed, we should be grateful if Departments would in the meantime continue to restrict what they send us to an essential minimum, though we should like that essential minimum to include as much information as possible about what is going on in the rest of the Arab World and the U.N. We should in this connexion be grateful if someone could let us know the extent to which our other missions in the Middle East are still operational, particularly Algiers and Amman; we assume that Cairo is completely closed for all purposes now.

Internal Situation

3. The Government were caught with their pants down on 5 June and for a short while anything might have happened. Once they had recovered from the initial shock and committed what must have been pretty nearly maximum force to maintain public order, the situation improved very rapidly and there have been few or no further manifestations of public feeling. The troops are being progressively withdrawn, though the Embassy is still well guarded by platoons of soldiery, and the Saladin armoured cars which we sold to the Tunisians are still posted at important road junctions. Some sections of public opinion (e.g. the Maltese) see the maintenance of the

/Chief

P.L.V. Mallet, Esq.,
North and East African Department.

Chief of Police, the Secretary of State for the Interior and the Governor-Mayor of Tunis in their respective positions an indication of the Government's complicity in the troubles of 5 June. It is, however, possible that one or more of these three may be quietly dropped from their posts when the summer has been weathered. It will be a pity if they are, because whose-ever fault it was, it wasn't theirs. Despite the public reassurances offered by the President and others, the Jewish community are still apprehensive. Substantial numbers of the Jews sent their families out to France immediately as a first option on removing thither entirely; and in contrast with previous occasions they are making little secret of the fact. The exodus is still continuing by every plane which goes to France.

The Middle East Situation

4. Tunisian activity in support of the Arab countries attacked by Israel has been confined to three fields: the despatch of troops, gestures of solidarity and support, and the re-establishment of relations with Cairo.

5. The much publicised despatch of troops was a complete farce. Comic opera would perhaps be a better word as it was exactly like the police chorus in the "Pirates of Penzance" - "We go, we go ..... But you don't go...." Thanks to the public receptions and farewells for the two battalions at every stage on their journey, beginning at Tunis, they had in four days only progressed as far as Sfax, when the operation was called off. Clearly the régime were well aware of the danger to their standing and control if the Egyptians had committed the Tunisian forces to battle against the Israelis on their arrival: the alacrity with which the force made the return journey to Tunis was in some sense an indication of the Government's relief at not being called on to fight the Jews; and perhaps the little private when my wife saw in floods of tears at the El Aouina barrack gate was a better indication of the state of morale than some of the public statements that were made.

6. In the field of inter-Arab contacts, we have reported by telegram the mission of Sadok Mokaddem to Cairo with a delegation, to make contact with Nasser and the Egyptians on Bourguiba's behalf. (What the Egyptians thought, when having expected troops, they got the President of the National Assembly, history will no doubt relate). On his return here Sadok McKaddem was promptly despatched on similar missions to Colonel Boumedienne and King Hassan, and later to the Libyans. Nothing has been said publicly

/about

about his missions except that he was transmitting messages for the President to the heads of the other three states. President Bourguiba has also appealed for the support of O.A.U., governments, through their representatives here, for the Arab cause. Mongi Slim has been away visiting Jordan expressing the Tunisian Government's condolences and assessing Jordanian material needs. In response to these and other Arab requirements, the Tunisians have also set up a high-level committee to collect and despatch emergency medical and relief supplies, food-stuffs, etc., and a daily air-lift has been inaugurated from Tunis to the three Arab countries concerned.

7. The re-establishment of relations with the U.A.R., and the positioning of Amor Fezzani, the Foreign Ministry's chief Arab expert, as Chargé d'Affaires in Cairo does, however, betoken some shift in Tunisia's Arab policies. Habib Bourguiba Jr. told the Ambassador during their last interview that Tunisia wanted to get back into the Arab circuit again, and that it had been a mistake to have let herself become isolated as a result of her withdrawal from the Arab League. So far, we have heard no news of the Egyptians re-establishing their presence here. But presumably it will not be long before they take advantage of this opening to establish a foothold.

The Future

8. Foreign observers (and not a few Tunisians) are thus left wondering what the next month or two will bring. On the internal scene, the régime's authority and position will never be quite the same again. Though this is no doubt over pessimistic, one can't help being reminded of the sad and shaky 'fag-end' of the Nuri régime in Iraq after Suez. In a brief but significant few hours the vaunted discipline of the Destourian Socialist Party and the régime's control over the population cracked wide open, and President Bourguiba will have to wokr hard to guarantee that the events of 5 June can never recur. He himself on his T.V. appearance after the riots admitted himself at a loss to explain from whence the extremists and rioters emerged. And "La Presse" of 16 June carried a long self-exculpatory though unconvincing explanation of the origin of the troubles. Hassib Ben Ammar, the Governor of Tunis, told the Ambassador recently that the troubles of 5 June would not have been nearly so bad had it not been for the influx into Tunis of a rootless unemployed proletariat from the country districts. It is certainly true that the poorer quarters of the town can always furnish ready recruits for the Sans-culottes (you may remember a fracas between the National Guard and the inhabitants of the bidonville out on the Sousse road in December 1965, when a reliable source told us that no less than eleven National Guardsmen were killed). But the power and organisation evidenced

/by

by the rioters on 5 June gives rise to ugly suspicions that more powerful and effective forces were behind them than the régime care to admit. President Bourguiba and his colleagues are extremely sensitive to any suggestion that they are not fully in control of the situation here (the President himself assured the Ambassador inter alia that "Je suis maître de mon peuple"). This is why they have been putting such pressure on us to agree to the resumption of tourist visitors from the U.K. Possibly, having had a real fright on 5 June, Bourguiba himself and the régime collectively will now be more on their guard against a recrudescence of extremism. But only time will tell whether they are successful.

9. I am sending copies of this letter to the Chanceries in Washington, Paris and Rabat (I am omitting Tripoli and Benghazi since I judge that they will now be too hard pressed to be interested; if you judge otherwise may I leave it to you to send on the extra two enclosed copies?)

...

(C.T. Brant)

F.O. to Rabat tel No 59 Saw:

CONFIDENTIAL

Cypher/Cat A

PRIORITY BEIRUT TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Telno 684 20 June 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 684 of 20 June

Repeated for information to Algiers, Tunis, Rabat, Khartoum, Jedda, Kuwait, Tripoli and Benghazi.

Your telegram No. 165 to Algiers: Barriers to Anglo-Lebanese Trade and Payments.

No restrictions have been placed on trade with Britian and America (other than as regards oil - see paragraph 2 below) but actions by other countries and inter-Arab discussions have caused nervousness and reluctance to order British goods. A formal boycott does not now seem likely but it is impossible to foresee outcome of Arab Summit Meeting.

2. Pumping of oil from Iraq to Tripoli has recommenced to meet Lebanon's own requirements but all oil exports are banned.

3. The port workers are still refusing to handle British ships but strenuous efforts are being made by the main agent to get the ban lifted. British goods are being unloaded from other ships without difficulty.

4. British aircraft are using Beirut Airport normally.

5. Letter follows in today's bag.

Foreign Office please pass to Algiers 5, Tunis 3, Rabat 5, Khartoum 19, Jedda 78, Kuwait 39, Tripoli 5, and Benghazi 5.

Mr. Cable

Sent 1012Z/20 June 1967

Recd 1254Z/20 June 1967

[Repetition to Rabat, Jedda and Tripoli referred for Departmental decision, repeated as requested to other posts]

FO/CO/WH DISTRIBUTION

Arabian Dept.

CONFIDENTIAL

FFFFF

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY 27 JUN 1967

H.E.

1076

Al Hasaa (Independent) No. 298 of 20/6/1967.

Item D. 2.

An appeal to the Moslem World by the Association of Moroccan Ulema

The Association of Moroccan Ulema held an emergency meeting in Rabat to study the situation in the Arab East. It deplored Western States' blatant attitude towards the Palestinian cause, deplored the tripartite aggression on Arab States and disapproved of Jerusalem's occupation. It issued the following appeal to the Moslem World:-

The League of Moroccan Ulema:

In view of the deterioration of the Arab military situation in the Middle East resultant from the treacherous Zionist aggression which was supported by American and British colonialist forces in particular and world imperialism in general; and in view of the realisation of the Zionist State's colonialist and expansionist ambitions by the occupation of new posts, especially Jerusalem which comprises the Aqsa Mosque - the first of the two shrines and the third of the sanctuaries and the place where the Prophet was carried in trance;

Whereas this town is as sacred to Moslems as Mecca and Medina and its occupation by the despicable Zionists, or in fact by any non-Moslem party, is construed as an act of open aggression on Islam and Moslems, a defiance of their religious sentiments and an extension of the Crusades waged by the West on the East by reason of fanaticism, spite and hateful selfishness;

Whereas the pure Islamic law, despite its tolerance and insistence on the evasion of fighting, allows no laxity when religious sanctities are jeopardised and when Islamic countries are attacked but imposes the "Jihad" and armed strife on every Moslem in defence of sanctities and to rescue Islamic territory from the domination of the enemies whoever they may be and whatever might be their force - a verse from the Koran says, "Twenty of you, if armed with patience, can vanquish two hundred";

Appeals to all Moslems in East and West to confront tyrannous colonialists and wicked assailants, and to sacrifice their lives and valuables so as to rescue Jerusalem and the Aqsa Mosque from the grasp of criminal Zionists;

It is for States and Moslem Governments to take all the measures for the boycott of the assailants and for bringing pressure to bear on their supporters and allies by all possible means to make them relent and abandon their arrogant support of Zionists and opposition of Moslems. They should supply Moslems with funds and arms and all the war equipment they need, to defend their integrity and Islam's dignity. They should give facilities to volunteers in their respective countries and equip them with adequate arms and weapons and set up training posts for them.

The Association praises the resistance spirit displayed by Arab armies and the great heroism of combatant Kings and Heads of State. It announces that the Arab Army was not beaten but fought a deadly fight and was martyred by the force of fire and steel colonialist States have always given to the assailant Zionist State.

May God grant mercy to the martyrs, give them a worthy place in paradise, grant victory to Islam and Moslems, take the hand of Arabs in this dilemma, bring their leaders closer together and give them wisdom and inspiration in their planning and success to all their action. May God help the King bear his load and lead him to do that is necessary to the interests of Arabs and Islam as he has promised guidance to those who struggle.

Mr. Ars 30.VI
Ost.

Worth a report: the Commander of the Faithful & the Doctors of the Law do not seem to be in agreement!

22/VI

TUESDAY 20 JUNE, 1967

DISTRIBUTION: NAMCO BEAM, ADEN AND ALL COMMONWEALTH BEAMS. TELEX BAHREIN, ALGIERS, RABAT. DWS (PRIORITY) AMMAN, BEIRUT, JEDDA, KUWAIT, TEHERAN, TEL AVIV, CAIRO, KHARTOUM, TRIPOLI, TUNIS

ITEM 1. PARIS MAGAZINE PUBLISHES BRITISH DENIAL OF AIRCRAFT FOR ISRAEL

BRITAIN HAS DENIED A MAGAZINE STORY THAT SHE DELIVERED MILITARY AIRCRAFT TO ISRAEL IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE RECENT MIDDLE EAST WAR.

THE PARIS PUBLICATION "JEUNE AFRIQUE", WHICH IS DIRECTED MAINLY TO THE AFRICAN CONTINENT, THIS WEEK PUBLISHED PROMINENTLY THE FOLLOWING FOREIGN OFFICE DENIAL:

"THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FORMALLY DENIES THE ACCUSATION MADE IN YOUR EDITORIAL THAT IT DELIVERED MILITARY AIRCRAFT TO ISRAEL IMMEDIATELY BEFORE THE RECENT LAUNCHING OF HOSTILITIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

"IT ALSO DENIES THAT IT KNEW IN ADVANCE THAT A CONFLICT WOULD BREAK OUT IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

"THE ONLY OPERATIONAL MILITARY AIRCRAFT SUPPLIED BY THE BRITISH TO COUNTRIES IN THE REGION WERE TO ARAB COUNTRIES AND NOT TO ISRAEL."

IN ITS LAST EDITION THE "JEUNE AFRIQUE" EDITORIAL, WRITTEN BY ITS DIRECTOR GENERAL BECHIR BEN YAHMED, DID NAIL THE LIE OF "ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS IN THE FIGHTING ON ISRAEL'S SIDE."

SAID THE MAGAZINE: "THERE IS NOTHING TO SUPPORT THIS GRAVE ACCUSATION. THE ANGLO-SAXONS DID NOT DO THIS."

(ENDS)

RWT/FO/20.6.67.

MAP-96

INTERVENTION DE M. GEORGE BROWN AUX NATIONS UNIES.
-(COMPLETE NOTRE MAP-81)-

POURSUIVANT SON INTERVENTION, M. GEORGE BROWN A INDIQUE:
''LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL M. THANT, DEVRAIT NOMMER UN REPRESENTANT, DONT LA PERSONNALITE NE FERAIT PAS L'OBJET DE CONTESTATION, QUI DEVRAIT SE RENDRE IMMEDIATEMENT DANS LA REGION (LE MOYEN ORIENT). IL DEVRAIT DISPOSER DU PERSONNEL APPROPRIE ET BENEFICIER DE TOUTES LES FACILITES DESIRABLES. IL DEVRAIT INFORMER LE SECRETAIRE GENERAL DE TOUT CE QUI SE PASSE A LA SUITE DU CESSEZ LE FEU ET DU MAINTIEN ULTERIEURE DE LA PAIX SUR LES FRONTIERES. SA TACHE SERAIT DOUBLE: RENDRE COMPTE AU SECRETAIRE GENERAL DES NATIONS UNIES ET JOUER UN ROLE ACTIF VIS-A-VIS DE TOUTES LES PARTIES EN CAUSE DANS LA REGION''.(MAP)

...(SUIVRA)...

MO/LK/++++++++++

MAP-97

INTERVENTION DE M. GEORGE BROWN ...(DEUX)...

METTANT PAR AILLEURS L'ACCENT SUR LES DISPOSITIONS DE LA CHARTE DES NATIONS UNIES QUI GARANTIT ''L'INTEGRITE TERRITORIALE'' DE TOUS LES PAYS, LE SECRETAIRE D'ETAT AU FOREIGN OFFICE A AJOUTE:
''A MON AVIS, IL N'Y A PAS DEUX FACONS D'INTERPRETER CETTE DECLARATION, ET JE LE DIS TRES CLAIREMENT: A MON SENS, LA GUERRE NE DEVRAIT PAS CONDUIRE A DES AGRANDISSEMENTS TERRITORIAUX''.
''LES INFORMATIONS QUE NOUS RECEVONS LAISSENT PENSER QU'UN PROBLEME EN PARTICULIER SE POSE AVEC UNE URGENCE SPECIALE. CE PROBLEME CONCERNE JERUSALEM''.
''JE LANCE UN APPEL AU GOUVERNEMENT ISRAEL POUR QU'IL NE PRENNE, EN CE QUI CONCERNE JERUSALEM, AUCUNE MESURE QUI SERAIT EN CONTRADICTION AVEC CE PRINCIPE. JE DIS TRES SOLENNELLEMENT A CE GOUVERNEMENT (LE GOUVERNEMENT ISRAELIEN), QUE, S'IL A L'INTENTION D'ANNEXER LA VIEILLE VILLE (DE JERUSALEM) OU DE PRENDRE DES MESURES LEGISLATIVES EN VUE DE SON ANNEXION, IL PRENDRA UNE INITIATIVE QUI LE METTRA AU BAN DE L'OPINION MONDIALE''.
IL DEVAIT EN OUTRE LANCE UN APPEL POUR VENIR EN AIDE AUX REFUGIES PALESTINIENS.(MAP)

MO/LK/++++++++++++++18H20++++++++++

MAP-83

1076

- LA GRANDE BRETAGNE CONTRE L'ANNEXION DE LA VIEILLE VILLE DE JERUSALEM A ISRAEL.-

LONDRES, 20 JUIN (MAP).- LE GOUVERNEMENT BRITANNIQUE A FAIT SAVOIR A ISRAEL QU'IL S'OPPOSERAIT A TOUTE LEGISLATION VISANT A L'ANNEXION DE LA VIEILLE VILLE DE JERUSALEM AU RESTE DE L'ETAT SIONISTE, DECLARE-T-ON AUJOURD'HUI A LONDRES DE SOURCE AUTORISEE.

LA POSITION BRITANNIQUE SUR CE POINT A ETE NOTIFIEE LA SEMAINE DERNIERE AUX GOUVERNEMENT DE TEL AVIV AJOUTE-T-ON DE MEME SOURCE. (MAP)'

LM/ CR.++++++++++++16725.++++++++

CONFIDENTIAL

C O P Y

T E L E G R A M

From: RABAT

To: FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched: 16.6.67

No. 261.

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to F.O. Tel.No. 261 of 16.6.67
Rpt Immediate to U.K.Mis.New York (11), Routine to Washington (11), Paris (12), Moscow (8), Tunis (11), Jeddah (5), and Saving to Madrid (7), Algiers (6) and Tripoli (5).

General Assembly Special Session.

Moroccan delegation will be in a difficult position. They may well be accused or think they are suspected by Israel's neighbours and by Algeria (which remains the major Moroccan preoccupation) of having dragged their feet during the conflict itself. They may well be under pressure from these quarters and from a substantial body of domestic opinion to redeem their reputation as good Arabs by taking an uncompromising line in inter-Arab consultations and in the Assembly itself.

2. On the other hand, I think King Hassan realises that complete surrender to such pressures might imperil his own position and that of the régime. He will want to avoid an open breach with the West since he has no other reliable friends other than Bourguiba and Feisal. In these circumstances, I would expect him

(a) to keep to an unavoidable minimum gestures of solidarity with the other Arab states directed against the United States;

(b) to be somewhat less restrained as regards the United Kingdom since he has less to lose: we are not a source of development aid or military assistance;

(c) to make a major effort to patch up his quarrel with France. He has already made an approach to Spain.

(d) to try to keep in with the Soviet Union, if only to discourage their closer cooperation with Algeria;

(e) to work in close consultation with Tunisia and Saudi Arabia.

3. Despite the relative weakness of our position, I see advantage in our working closely but unobtrusively with the Moroccan delegation, particularly with the Foreign Minister and the Permanent Representative who are well disposed. I believe that there would be much to be said for trying out ideas of ours on the Moroccans before launching them publicly: if the Moroccans decide they must oppose them there seems little likelihood of other Arab delegations supporting them. Similarly, I suggest that we might give discreet support to Moroccan initiatives of a moderate nature with a view to building up the reputation of King Hassan as a Head of State whose views command respect.

/4. If

CONFIDENTIAL

4. If at this stage we can help the moderates in their delicate relations with the extremists, later it may be possible for them to help us to recover some goodwill and influence in the other camp.

5. I have just seen your tel.No. 289 which lends weight to the above.

HOLLIDAY.

	EVENTS OUTSIDE MOROCCO	POPULAR REACTIONS IN MOROCCO	MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT
May 18	Nasser demands withdrawal of U.N.E.F.;U.A.R.,Syrian,Kuwaiti, Jordanian, Iraqi, & Israeli forces in state of alert.	(Up to 24 May no visible public reaction: limited press comment of a routine nature)	
May 19	U Thant accedes to U.A.R. demand. P.L.O. forces replace U.N.E.F. in Gaza.		
" 21	U.A.R. forces occupy Sharm-es-Sheikh.		
" 22	Nasser closes Tiran strait to Israeli shipping.		
" 23	TASS issues statement condemning Israel and implying military support for any victim of aggression in the Middle East. President Johnson issues statement condemning any attempt to settle disagreements by force and calling Gulf of Aqaba an "international waterway". British fleet in state of alert in Mediterranean.		M. Balafrej goes to Cairo with personal message for President Nasser
" 24	French call for Four-Power conference. Security Council meeting, convened at French request, ends in deadlock.	U.G.E.M. expresses students' and progressives' solidarity with Arab cause in the holy war against the enemy and their readiness to take part in the battle. (From 25/May editorials become fiercer in tone, anti-Jewish note creeps in and anti-Western note becomes intensified.)	
" 25		Istiqlal and U.N.F.P. issue separate statements of solidarity condemning Israeli and colonialist belligerence and appealing for full and effective Arab-and Moroccan-support against Israel.	

	EVENTS OUTSIDE MOROCCO	POPULAR REACTIONS IN MOROCCO	MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT
May 26	U.A.R.Defence Minister confers in Moscow with Mr. Kosygin. Six units of U.S.6th Fleet sail from Naples.	U.G.T.M. statement supporting U.A.R., urging decisive action to destroy Israel, and stressing importance of genuine Moroccan support.	When U.S.Ambassador calls on Foreign Minister at his own request, Dr. Laraki warns him of the consequences if U.S. Government force Tiran blockade. Official publicity implies that Ambassador was summoned specially.
May 27			M. Balafrej returns to Morocco.
May 27-June 10			Seizure of three consecutive issues of U.M.T. weekly L'Avant Garde
May 28		U.N.F.P. issue pamphlet containing open incitement to revolution if government remains inactive.	
May 29	Opening of new meeting of Security Council.		King orders "all measures to be taken so that, in the event of Zionist aggression, Morocco can give its most effective support to U.A.R." King offers to place units of the Moroccan armed forces at the disposal of the Joint Arab Command.
May 30	President Nasser and King Hussein sign U.A.R.-Jordan mutual defence pact.	U.M.T. and U.G.T.M. impose boycott on ships belonging to nations supporting Israel.	German Ambassador summoned to Foreign Ministry and told of Morocco's hope of German neutrality.

	EVENTS OUTSIDE MOROCCO	POPULAR REACTIONS IN MOROCCO	MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT
MAY 30 (Contd)			King sends letter to all Arab heads of State proposing immediate summit meeting. King congratulates President Nasser and King Hussein on conclusion of their mutual defence pact.
June 1	Soviet warships pass through Bosphorus into Mediterranean. U.S.aircraft carrier enters Red Sea through Suez Canal.	Istiqlali solidarity rally expresses its readiness to join in the holy war against Zionism and colonialism. (From 1 June news items in press become more slanted and overtly ani-"colonial").	
June 2	Statement from Cairo to the effect that Anglo-American collusion can no longer serve as an alibi for any future Israeli aggression. Anglo-American discussions in Washington on possibility of concerted action by maritime powers to force the blockade of Tiran.		
June 3	West Germany sends gas masks to Israel.	U.M.T./U.G.T.M. shipping boycott lifted.	
June 4			Foreign Minister, Dr. Laraki, goes to Cairo.
June 5	Fighting breaks out. Secretary of State announces British neutrality. Meeting of Security Council. U.S.and British Embassies in Tunis sacked.	Moslem An-Nahda Association appeals to Ulema and preachers to [illegible] rights in Palestine. Moroccan Ulema Association sends	King reviews Moroccan contingent prior to its departure to the front. M. Benhima, permanent delegate to U.N. supports U.A.R. actions.

	EVENTS OUTSIDE MOROCCO	POPULAR REACTIONS IN MOROCCO	MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT
June 5 (Contd)		message to King affirming complete support for him at the moment of the departure of Moroccan troops to "combat Zionism and neo-colonialism on our holy soil" and expressing their hope for a general mobilisation in this offensive war. Student demonstrators smash window of USIS Centre in Rabat. Moroccan war veterans volunteer for service in Palestine.	
June 6	Nasser denounces "Anglo-American collusion". British Government proclaim embargo on sales of arms to Middle East. U.A.R., Algeria, Syria, Sudan, Iraq and Republican Yemen sever diplomatic relations with Britain and America.	U.G.T.M. meeting appeals to workers to volunteer in Arab armies. Istiqlal hold rallies throughout Morocco.	Departure of advance party of Moroccan troops.
June 7	Security Council issues unanimous call for cease-fire. First Israeli troops reach Suez Canal.	Opposition press give prominence to U.A.R. communiqué alleging Anglo-American collusion with Israel. First signs of criticism of France in form of condemnation of pro-Israeli activities in France. (As the Israeli advance continues, a new propaganda line appears, to the effect that "this is only the first round: we will fight through to final victory, but the fight will be long".)	
June 8	Cairo accepts cease-fire. Lebanon expels British and U.S. ambassadors. U.K. raises arms embargo.	British Council window stoned by unkown passer-by. UGEM issue statement demanding retaliatory action against U.S.	Exchange of letters between King and President Nasser: no details published.

	EVENTS OUTSIDE MOROCCO	POPULAR REACTIONS IN MOROCCO	MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT
June 8 (Contd)		and Britain. Al-Massa: "Could there be a secret agreement between the U.S. and the USSR".? UNFP-financed Maghreb Informations talks of a Soviet stab in the back for the Arabs.	Moroccan protest to H.M. Government at raising of arms embargo with warning of possible breach of relations. Moroccan government request "postponement of Queen's Birthday reception for security reasons.
June 9	Resignation of President Nasser. Meeting of Security Council. Conference of European communist states calls for severing of relations with Israel.	Start of 2-day general strike in Fez as gesture of Arab solidarity. Istiqlal extraordinary session demands that Morocco too should declare war on Israel and send aircraft to the front, and calls for "energetic measures" to be taken against countries supporting Israel.	
June 10	Nasser withdraws resignation. Fighting ends with cessation of hostilities on Syrian front. U.A.R. and Sudan propose Arab summit conference.	Istiqlal Al-Alam publishes U.A.R. Embassy's 12-point statement "proving" Anglo-American collusion. At a special session the Istiqlal Executive Committee critic isses Soviet "betrayal": the fight must go on, but the Arabs have only themselves to rely on. Appeal to certain Asian states to provide military air support. (After cease-fire the press tone grows increasingly bitter and vituperative and whips up feeling against the imperialists and Moroccan Jews. But reports quoted from a U.S.magazine that France is Israel's major supplier of arms are dismissed as an imperialist manoeuvre to sow dissension between the Arabs and their French friends. Al-Massa in particular reiterates Arabs' sense of betrayal by the Soviet Union)	Foreign Minister receives Soviet Ambassador and thanks Soviet Government for its attitude in the Middle East crisis. Foreign Minister summons Ambassadors of U.S. Britain and USSR and the French Charge d'Affaires and requests Four-Power action to ensure observance of the cease-fire and obtain withdrawal of Israeli troops. M. Driss M'Hammedi leaves for Madrid. King sends message congratulating Nasser on his reappointment but expressing solidarity with the Arab people, not with Nasser.

	EVENTS OUTSIDE MOROCCO	POPULAR REACTIONS IN MOROCCO	MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT
June 11	U.A.R. and Sudan propose Arab summit conference.		King broadcasts to the nation appealing for material aid for Arab war victims and implying hostility to Nasser by ascribing the present disaster to Arab "sins".
June 12	U.A.R. and Tunisia resume diplomatic relations. Arab Ambassadors in Paris ask France to act as mediator. Col. Boumedienne flies to Moscow.		Return of Moroccan troops from Benghazi. Minister of Health, Dr. Larbi Chraibi, goes to Amman to discuss relief measures.
June 13	USSR proposes extraordinary meeting of General Assembly. Arab League recommends trade boycott of all countries which support Israel. Col. Boumedienne returns from Moscow. Ruler of Kuwait calls for Arab summit conference, to take place in Kuwait.	Istiqlali delegations call on several Asian ambassadors to convey the Executive Committee's appeal to their governments. L'Opinion (but not Al-Alam), mockingly publishes extracts of H.M. Embassy's démenti of U.A.R. allegation of British collusion with Israel.	King sends message to Sudanese President suggesting a meeting of Foreign Ministers in Kuwait instead of proposed summit conference.
June 14			Dey Ould Sidi Baba, goes to Cairo with medical aid and a personal message from the King to President Nasser. Return of M. Driss M'hammedi from Madrid after a "successful" meeting with General Franco. Moroccan Ambassador in London sees Mr. Thomson to convey a friendly message from King Hassan. King sends further message to Arab heads of State

	EVENTS OUTSIDE MOROCCO	POPULAR REACTIONS IN MOROCCO	MOROCCAN GOVERNMENT
June 14 (Contd)			State proposing that Foreign Ministers should hold their meeting in New York.
June 15	Libya demands withdrawal of Anglo-American troops. French Government announce their refusal to accept the Middle Eastern fait accompli.		Semi-official Al-Anbaa calls for concentration of energies on economic development now that fighting is over. Official communiqué reaffirms rights of Jewish citizens but warns against Zionist activities.
June 15-June 16			Seizure of Nasserite Al-Masaa, and of Istiqlali Al-Alam and L'Opinion.
June 16	Mr. Kosygin and President de Gaulle meet in Paris.		
June 17	Conference of Arab Foreign Ministers in Kuwait. Secretary of State denies the right of Israel to territorial gains. Message from King Hussein to Arab heads of state proposing summit meeting "before end of next week".		
June 18			M. Balafrej leaves Rabat for New York as Head of Moroccan Delegation to Special Session of U.N. General Assembly. Asks to see Prime Minister in London.
June 19	Opening of extraordinary session of U.N. General Assembly.		

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Summary of Rabat despatch No. 12 of 20 June 1967

Morocco and the Arab-Israeli War

During this crisis King Hassan demonstrated the political maturity of the Moroccan régime (paragraph 1).

The background to the situation: the King chiefly concerned with the latent threat from Algeria and the possibility that President Nasser might reinforce it; practising policy of appeasement; only remotely concerned with the Palestine problem. Domestic politics apparently stagnant. (Paragraphs 2 and 3.)

Nasser's demand for withdrawal of U.N.E.F. recognised as danger signal. King tries to win time by sending emissary to Nasser and proposing Arab Summit. Offers troops but sees to it they do not reach the front. (Paragraphs 4 and 5.)

Outbreak of hostilities discloses rift between the King's supporters, determined not to break with the West, and unsuspectedly violent, pro-Arab, pro-Nasser, anti-Western opposition. The King stood firm; there was no breach and order was maintained but it was touch and go. (Paragraphs 6 to 12.)

The Ambassador recommends that we should try to work with the Moroccans during the negotiations for a Middle East settlement and revise at a subsequent, early date our hitherto negative attitude towards their need for development assistance. (Paragraphs 13 to 16.)

CONFIDENTIAL

BRITISH EMBASSY
RABAT

1076/67 CONFIDENTIAL 20 June 1967

Despatch No. 12

Sir,

During the month which began on the 18th of May with President Nasser's demand for the withdrawal of the United Nations Emergency Force (U.N.E.F.) from the positions it had held since March 1957, and which ended with the opening of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the 19th of June, the eleven-year old independent Kingdom of Morocco went through the ritual ordeal marking the end of puberty and demonstrated that it was fit to be considered an adult member of the society of nations. In the following despatch, I have the honour to analyze the forces which were at work and the consequences in which they resulted. A calendar recording in parallel columns events outside Morocco, the popular reaction inside Morocco to these events and the way in which the Moroccan Government responded to the interplay of these events and of the ... reaction to them, is enclosed.

2. It will be recalled that at the Arab Summit meeting held at Casablanca in September 1965 what proved to be no more than a fragile appearance of Arab unity was achieved. King Hassan worked hard to ensure the success of the meeting, not because he is a pan-Arabist but because it suits Morocco not to have to take sides between the moderates and the extremists in the Arab world: King Feisal is too far away to give effective support whereas President Boumédienne sits, growling, on Morocco's very doorstep. As the months went by, the old rifts opened up again and King Hassan was forced to rely on a steadily more and more difficult balancing act astride the fence. Lest President Nasser be given a propaganda axe to grind, the Palestine Liberation Office

/in

The Right Honourable
Mr. George A. Brown, M.P.,
etc., etc., etc.,
Foreign Office.

in Morocco was re-opened in December last. Lest President Nasser be offended, a visit to King Feisal, which was to have taken place in April, was indefinitely postponed on a pretext of ill-health which, if true at all, was certainly exaggerated. A member of the Government described Moroccan policy to me earlier this year as being one which sought to avoid both provocation and appeasement. It looked more like appeasement. What King Hassan feared was not so much the direct consequences of provoking President Nasser - Egyptian influences had been pretty thoroughly eliminated here after the United Arab Republic gave support to Algeria over the border clashes with Morocco in 1963 - but the danger that this support would be renewed today. For Algeria was and still remains the major factor in Moroccan calculations. The nationalisation of the mines and mineral deposits in the disputed Tindouf area by the Algerian Government; the evidence of a developing Madrid-Algiers-Nouakchott axis; the programme of military-road-building along the Algerian frontier with Morocco and above all the massive build-up of Algerian armaments by the Soviet Union gave such cause for alarm that on the occasion of his visit to the United States last February, King Hassan raised the question of the arms race in North Africa publicly with the Secretary General of the United Nations and at the same time secured a promise of military equipment worth $14 million from the United States Government. Neither of these moves had immediate results and at the time when the Middle East crisis broke, tension between Morocco and Algeria was as great as ever. (In this connexion please see my secret letter of the 24th of April to Mr. Speares, reporting on my tour of the Algerian border.) The "liberation of Palestine" was probably the least of King Hassan's concerns.

3. Nor, I think, was it very near the surface of the mind of the man in the street, the fellah in the bled or even the

/professional

professionnal politician. The rally organised as late as the 15th of May by the P.L.O. office in Rabat to commemorate the 19th anniversary of the "outrage" of the creation of the State of Israel was artificially stimulated and few signs of genuine enthusiasm for the Arab Palestinian cause were evident: the Government were not represented. Indeed, the politicians seemed to be having difficulty in finding any issues at all with which to rouse popular opinion. One supposed that they themselves felt strongly about their exclusion from power but it did not seem likely that the people would take any active steps to restore it to them.

4. Such, then, was the background to the events to which this despatch refers. I doubt whether the Government were seriously perturbed about the situation on the Syria/Israel border in the first half of May: none of their moves showed it nor did their press reflect any anxiety until later in the month. President Nasser's request to the Secretary General of the United Nations to remove the U.N.E.F. was, however, immediately recognised as a danger signal. On the 21st of May, King Hassan made his first move and, as in so many lesser crises in the past, it was a move designed to win time. He instructed his roving Personal Representative, M. Balafrej, to go to Cairo to study and report on the situation. It was not until the 29th of May that, after making in Cairo some very general declarations of Moroccan solidarity with the Arab cause, he returned and reported to the King. Later the same day, it was announced that units of the Royal Armed Forces were being placed at the disposal of the United Arab Command and the United Arab Republic. No steps were taken to implement this pledge until hostilities had actually broken out. Then, on the 5th of June, the contingent selected, some 2,000 strong, paraded before the King in battle order and their departure for the front was announced the next day. In fact, only an advance party, of some 200 troops, were flown to Tripoli and the remainder were

tucked safely out of sight at Oujda (thus strengthening the frontier forces against any move by Algeria). There are convincing reasons for believing that the King never intended either party to go any further than the point they reached. The exercise was intended to provide evidence at home and abroad of Moroccan commitment while avoiding the dangers of involvement, for there is no saying what would have happened if news had begun to filter back of Moroccan casualties or of the defeat of Moroccan by Israeli forces: the situation on the home front which, as will be seen, was only just held, would almost certainly have got beyond the Government's control.

5. Simultaneously with this "despatch" of troops, the King made a last-minute diplomatic move to try and stop the outbreak of hostilities. On the 30th of May he sent a message to the Heads of Arab States proposing an immediate Arab Summit meeting. Libya, Tunisia, the Lebanon and Saudi Arabia responded favourably. The Minister of Foreign Affairs was sent to Cairo to support the suggestion but hostilities broke out on the morning of the 5th of June and we have since learned privately that President Nasser sent a reply to the effect "If you are afraid, we will fight alone". King Hassan is unlikely ever to forget or to forgive this message.

6. Events between the outbreak of hostilities and the cease-fire are best discussed by broad topics: the chronological details are contained in the enclosure.

7. It very soon became apparent that there was a gulf between the "establishment" - the King, his appointed Ministers and all in authority under them or controlled by them - on the one hand and the rest of the politically conscious part of the nation, the depth of which had never been suspected by foreign observers and by which the administration itself was taken aback. Suddenly, the country came politically alive. Meetings were organised

by the political parties, the trade unions, the P.L.O. and the students. The ulema issued a declaration in which they came close to proclaiming the holy war, the jihad. The Union Marocaine du Travail declared a strike against American and British shipping which the Government were for several days unable to break. The press (with the exception of the Government-controlled "Al Anbaa" and the French-owned "Petit Marocain" and "Vigie") burst their bonds and proved that on this issue the Government were unable - did not dare - to control them. Egged on by the Embassies of the United Arab Republic, Algeria and the Chinese People's Republic, they indulged in frenzied appeals for Moroccan involvement and in vituperative attacks on the United States, the United Kingdom and "neo-imperialism", "neo-colonialism" in general. The great Egyption lie immediately provided a principal theme and the Ministry of Information confessed that they were powerless to insist on publication of our denials, for which the Press Code provides. In response to a protest which I delivered to the Foreign Ministry against the abuse of diplomatic privilege constituted by the violent attacks on Her Majesty's Government featured by the press releases of the United Arab Republic Embassy I was assured that they had been asked to moderate their tone, but they continued as before.

Increasingly, as the days went by, this popular furore took on an anti-Government aspect, in addition to its anti-Western tone. We have since learned (my telegram No. 257 of the 16th of June) that an Algerian-run, clandestine "Arab Socialist Republican Party" was waiting in the wings to exploit a revolutionary situation if one developed. It is my considered opinion that if the war had gone on a week longer the King and the Government would have been in danger or would, at the very least, have had to give way to popular clamour, both by providing more effective military support and by modifying their policy towards the United States and the United Kingdom. That, no doubt, was one of the reasons for King Hassan's

/appeal

appeal to the Four Powers to stop the fighting, reported in my telegram No. 212 of the 10th of June.

8. It is a matter of record and a historical fact that throughout the crisis the King and his Government never lost sight of the fact that the link with Europe and America is vital to the future of Morocco; never lent support towards the attacks which were being made upon us. Indeed, they went further. At an early stage in the conflict, I worked out a procedure with the Private Secretaries to the Director General of the King's Cabinet, to the Foreign Minister and to the Defence Minister whereby I personally and immediately sent to them copies of all important pronouncements on our part in addition to and in advance of any more formal action. One result of this was that within an hour of our first denial of the Egyptian lie having left this Embassy, the King had given personal orders that it was to be run at every opportunity over the next 24 hours by the State Broadcasting Corporation, Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine (Government control of this sole means of direct access to the whole of the country was an important factor throughout the crisis).

9. To enable them to keep to this line, the Government had to take two courses of action. Public order had to be maintained at all costs and a show of nationalistic fervour had to be maintained.

10. Public order was maintained and I am deeply impressed by the discipline and efficiency of the Internal Security forces: no wonder the King was not preparedtto throw General Oufkir, his Minister of the Interior, overboard in response to French pressure over the Ben Barka affair! Three windows broken, two American cars partly burned and an abortive attempt to set fire to an American house: this is the sum total of damage to foreign property of which I am aware. Three Moroccan Jews may have lost their lives (for, towards the end, anti-Jewish feeling fed the

/popular

popular furore and was vigorously disowned by the Government, though anti-Zionist was not) but so far as I know no foreigner was molested. The Government reacted spontaneously, instantly and vehemently against attempts by Radio Algiers to incite Moroccans to attack British and American persons and property.

11. The show of nationalism was directed relentlessly against Israel and the Government have thereby acquired a commitment to get Israeli aggression recognised and condemned; to secure the future protection of the Islamic Holy Places in Jerusalem and to ensure that Israel makes no territorial gains at Arab expense. These commitments may cause us difficulties at the peace table but they were part of the price the Government had to pay to avoid being swept away or being forced to take overt action against ourselves. They had to make a threat of the latter in order to appease public opinion. A warning to my United States colleague against any American support for Israel and the protest which I received over the lifting of the arms embargo were well-publicised gestures of this kind - though the threat of a breach of diplomatic relations might well have been carried out if the conflict had continued and popular pressure on the Government had mounted higher.

12. This pressure did not cease with the end of hostilities. Until a late stage, the press and even the radio led the public to believe that the Arab cause would be victorious: the fact of defeat induced a new hysteria which reached a climax in the week following the cease-fire. The remarkable broadcast which King Hassan made on the 11th of June, and which I reported in my telegram No. 225 of that date (in which he admitted defeat (even though he did not use the word), blamed it on the moral weakness of the Arab world, and attacked President Nasser by implication) failed to subdue this hysteria, and it was not until the 15th of June that the Government felt strong enough to clamp down on the opposition press, using the pretext of their increasingly anti-Jewish attitude. This

/pressure

pressure, though less openly, will continue and will take the line that the Government betrayed the Arab cause during the conflict and must redeem themselves at the peace table. The Government certainly fear that the same line will be taken by the Governments of the Arab States which were actively engaged in the fighting and by the Algerian Government. That undoubtedly is why King Hassan successfully resisted the Kuwaiti call for an Arab Summit in which he would have been personally under extreme pressure and heavily out-numbered. This is why there have been recent movements of Moroccan troops towards the Algerian border.

13. What should be our conclusions for the future from the way in which King, Government and people behaved during the crisis? These, I think, should be in two categories, applying to the period of negotiations now opening and to the period which lies beyond.

14. As regards the negotiating period, I have set out some tactical considerations in my telegram No. 261 of the 16th of June, copy of ... which is enclosed for ease of reference. I recommend that we should try out initiatives we may feel disposed to take on the Moroccans, since if they are unable to accept them it seems unlikely that other Arab delegations will, and that we should give discreet support to Moroccan initiatives of a moderate nature with a view to building up the reputation of King Hassan as a Head of State whose views command respect. The message which the Moroccan Ambassador in London conveyed to the Minister of State, of which you informed me in your telegram No. 289 of the 15th of June, makes me think that the Moroccans would welcome this. So does the desire of King Hassan, frustrated by circumstances, to send his Personal Representative and senior Minister, M. Balafrej, to London with a personal message to the Prime Minister.

15. During the negotiations, both at the United Nations in New York and subsequently elsewhere, I would expect the Moroccan Government to give firm support to proposals of the other Arab

Governments for "justice for the victims of Israeli aggression". Your declaration, Sir, at Nottingham on the 17th of June, asserting the principle of no territorial gains will give great satisfaction. Demands for a clear statement that Israel was the aggressor and for subsequent sanctions would probably also command Moroccan support. The future of the Islamic Holy Places in Jerusalem is a matter of genuine concern even to simple, politically inert people in this pious land. It may be difficult (though not impossible) to persuade the Moroccan Government to give formal and effective recognition to the existence of a State of Israel, even within its frontiers as of the 4th of June. They will certainly expect a final and generous settlement of the problem of the Palestinian Arabs, though on the nature of this settlement I would expect them to be flexible, provided justice is seen to be done. They will be directly interested in proposals for arms limitation since this is what they have proposed, in the Algerian context, for north Africa. But provided we can be reasonably forthcoming on these issues I would expect the Moroccan Government to try to avoid joining in any hue and cry, whether directed by the Arab States or by the Soviet Union, against ourselves and the United States. I think they would now resist any pressure to break off diplomatic relations with us; that they would give no support to moves to deprive us of oil or other essential supplies or to withdraw sterling balances from London and that they would favour an early return to the <u>status quo</u> as regards the Suez Canal. They have nothing to lose and much to gain, with their own public opinion and with the rest of the Arab world,, by being seen to be strict over Israel. They have nothing to gain and know that they have much to lose by being beastly to the United States and ourselves.

16. But as regards ourselves, have they, in fact, much to lose? We are a useful trading partner and that trade has recently shown a tendency to increase: we, in this Embassy, are doing all we can to

help that trend. But, hitherto, Her Majesty's Government have done virtually nothing to help with development. King Hassan defined that months ago as "The Number One problem for Africa". In a remarkable and undoubtedly inspired leading article, the Government mouthpiece, "Al Anbaa", insisted on the 15th of June that now the fighting had ceased Morocco must again bend all its energies towards solving the problem of its own underdevelopment. The King and his Government will expect to be rewarded by us for their conduct during the recent crisis. Frankly, I think they have a right to expect this, not only because they defended our persons, property and interests but because they showed themselves to be a mature country deserving of assistance to consolidate their maturity. Your predecessor, Sir, defined "order with progress" as the policy which we could support in developing countries. The Moroccan Government have shown the will and the ability to maintain order - the investor's basic criterion - in the most difficult circumstances. They have demonstrated a desire for progress. They will expect us to help them find the means to achieve it. I hope we will not disappoint them. I propose to return to this theme in more detail in a subsequent despatch but meanwhile I should welcome any indication that, despite our still difficult financial circumstances, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to renew and revise their existing negative policy on aid to Morocco. Bis dat qui cito dat.

I am sending copies of this despatch to Her Majesty's Representatives at the United Kingdom Mission in New York and at Washington, Moscow and Paris, and to the Ministry of Overseas Development.

I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

BRITISH EMBASSY
RABAT

1076/67 CONFIDENTIAL 20 June 1967

We have sent to you separately the text of a speech made on behalf of the Istiqlali Executive Committee by Abdelkrim Ghallab at an extraordinary session of the party's National Council held on 10 June. The Council also issued a "manifesto" - along predictable lines - on the Middle East Crisis and passed a lengthy resolution on the same subject which inter alia demanded the adoption of a "firm attitude" by the Government towards the U.S.A. and Britain.

2. At the same time they issued an appeal to Asian Governments to intervene directly on the Arab side by sending ... squadrons of aircraft and heavy war material. I enclose the text of this appeal, which is addressed specifically to Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Malaysia and Indonesia. Subsequently the party took further steps to back up this appeal, which was then conveyed to the Ambassadors of these countries in Rabat in person by delegations from the Executive Committee on 13 June. The delegations thanked the Ambassadors for their countries' support for the just Arab cause, asked for their Governments' intervention to demand the application of international sanctions against the Zionist aggressors, and assured the Ambassadors of the unshakable will of the Moroccan people to continue the struggle until the final triumph of Right and Justice. According to the report in the Istiqlali newspaper "L'Opinion", the Ambassadors unanimously assured their visitors of the complete support of their Governments and peoples. This is, of course, not true. The Indian Ambassador, for example, undertook merely to inform his Government.

3. Similar démarches were made to the European communist Ambassadors here. At the same time a delegation was received at the French Embassy and expressed the satisfaction of the Istiqlal party at the French attitude. The delegation also asked the French Government to "act to make Right and Justice triumph" and added that France could play an important part in helping the cause of justice, "which is the cause of the Arabs", to prevail.

4. As you will know from our reporting, we and the Americans are very much in the Istiqlal black book. What is interesting is the way the French, by contrast, have managed to keep in the popular favour, despite their role as Israel's principal military supplier, and despite criticisms of specified "Zionist elements" in France. For instance, reports that Israeli Boeings picked up equipment from French airfields even after the out-break of hostilities have been very much played down here; and an article in "Newsweek" pointing out the extent of Israel's dependence on French military supplies was reported fleetingly in the opposition press, only to be brushed aside as an imperialist manoeuvre to sow dissension between the Arabs and their French friends!

5. I am sending a copy of this letter, without enclosure to Chancery in Paris.

R.H. Baker, Esq.,
North & East African Dept.

(A.L. Southorn)

CONFIDENTIAL

SERVICE TELEX ◇

PRODROME RABAT

DE NYORKUN 2201

FM UN

[redacted]

CIRCULAR RETRACT

BRITAIN ANNOUNCED AID OF NEARLY TWO MILLION DOLLARS FOR MIDDLE EAST RELIEF WORK IN A LETTER TO UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY GENERAL U THANT LAST NIGHT (MONDAY).

LORD CARADON, BRITAIN'S PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE AT THE U.N. SAID JORDAN HAD BEEN OFFERED ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR URGENT REHABILITATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION OF FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS WOULD BE MADE TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY.

THE LATTER IS IN ADDITION TO BRITAIN'S NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN CONTRIBUTION OF FOUR MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

LORD CARADON HAD PREVIOUSLY INFORMED THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF OTHER EMERGENCY RELIEF FOR JORDAN, INCLUDING THE SUPPLY OF BLANKETS AND MEDICINES FROM BRITISH STOCKS IN CYPRUS.

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PRODROME RABAT

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1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

CY CofA.

[Distribution Heading]

FROM FO TO RABAT

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. 319 D M

[Date] 20 June R M

Repeated to

[Priority] ROUTINE

RESTRICTED

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM KUWAIT ADDSD FOREIGN OFFICE TEL NO 340 ~~ORLRFOO~~ 20 JUNE REPTD FOR INFMN AMMAN TUNIS TRIPOLI JEDDA ALGIERS RABAT BAHRAIN AND KHARTOUM AND SAVING TO UKMIS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

Not. Nec

MYTEL 333 (NOT TO ALL): ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE.

DISTRIBUTION

ACTING UNDER SECRETARY IN FOREIGN MINISTRY HAS TOLD US THAT THE MEETING WAS SIMPLY AN ATTEMPT TO SETTLE INTER-ARAB DIFFERENCES IN ORDER TO PAVE THE WAY FOR A SUMMIT MEETING PROBABLY IN KHARTOUM. NO CONCLUSIONS HAD BEEN REACHED AND THE TIME HAD BEEN TAKEN UP WITH STATEMENTS BY EACH MINISTER OF HIS COUNTY~S VIEWS. THE ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER HAD SOUGHT DECISIONS ON FOUR POINTS OF PRESSURE ON THE WEST (OIL EXPORTS.

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

Sterling

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

STERLING AND DOLLAR BALANCES. MILITARY BASES AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS~~2-LN~~ BUT THE REST HAD RESISTED.

2. ONE DELEGATE (ALGERIAN ACCORDING TO THE PRESS) HAD PROPOSED THAT COMMITTEES SHOULD BE SET UP IN THE OIL PRODUCING COUNTRIES TO SUPERVISE THE BAN. WITH A MAJORITY OF MEMBERS DRAWN FROM OUTSIDE THE HOST COUNTRY. PRESS REPORT THAT THE PROPOSAL HAD RECEIVED ONLY TWO ADVERSE VOTES WAS NOT CORRECT. IT HAD BEEN GENERALLY RESISTED

FO PASS RABA T 3.

SOSFA

PRODROME RABAT

FORAR [illegible] FO [illegible] GRP [illegible] 7

[illegible] FOREIGN OFFICE TO RABAT

TELNO [illegible] JUNE [illegible]

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM TUNIS

ADDRESSED TO FO TEL NUMBERED [illegible] OF [illegible] JUNE R F I TO RABAT AND TRIPOLI.

ON THE EVENING OF [illegible] JUNE PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA ADDRESSED THE NATION AND THE MUSLEM WORLD ON TELEVISION FOR THE PROPHETS BIRTHDAY (MOULED) WHICH IS CELEBRATED IN TUNISIA TODAY. MAIN THEMES WERE AS FOLLOWS.

[illegible]. ARABS HAVE LOST A BATTLE, BUT "A QUELQUE CHOSE MALHEUR EST BON", AND THIS SETBACK WILL NOT NECESSARILY BE A BAD THING IF THEY DRAW THE RIGHT CONCLUSIONS FROM IT.

OS AS 22.VI
HEM 22/VI
[illegible] 22/6 [illegible] 22/6

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◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇

. A RE LEST PERMITE DE FAIRE APPEL AUX DIPLOMATES.
TELLE BY IMPORTED IDEOLOGIES, THEY LOST SIGHT OF THE MAIN
OBJECTIVE. WEN THE HOUR OF BATTLE GAVE, THEY ENTERED THE
STRUGGLE PIECEMEAL AND DISUNITED. A HE LIBERATE EVEN THAN
PART, AND AT GREAT IN THE UNION OF HEARTS.
THE ARABS WOULD HAVE LEAST PAID THE ALLIES OF THE SECOND
WORLD WAR, BUT NOT BECAUSE THEY WERE ABLE TO FILL THEIR
IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCE FOR A COMMON OBJECTIVE, THEY JUST
SACRIFICED THEIR PASSIONS AND AT THE PROPER MOMENT FELL,
RATHER THEIR PRIDE.

. THE WEIGHT OF METAL IS NOT THE ONLY FACTOR IN VICTORY.
METAL FACTORS ARE IMPORTANT AS WELL BUT THEY CANNOT BE
EFFECTIVE WITHOUT UNITY WHICH IN TURN CANNOT BE ACHIEVED
UNLESS THE ARABS ABANDON THE VERBAL EXTRAVAGANCES WHOSE
FUTILITY IS MANIFEST, AND WHICH MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR US
TO NOT ONLY A STRATEGY OR PURSUE A RATIONAL COURSE OF ACTION.

. WAR IS NOT THE ONLY WAY OF ACHIEVING STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES.
MILITARY ACTION MUST BE ALTERNATIVE ACCORDING TO
CIRCUMSTANCES WITH ACTION BY DIPLOMATIC AND POLITICAL MEANS.
WE FURTHER GAINED VICTORY IN THIS WAY AND HIS EXAMPLE MUST
BE FOLLOWED.

. PRESIDENT CONCLUDED BY EMPHASISING THAT THE ARAB CAUSE
IS JUST. RACIALISM FORMS NO PART OF ITS IDEOLOGY. THE ARABS
ARE NOT AT ALL MAINTAIN AT EXTERMINATING THE JEWS BUT AT
REDRESSING THE INJUSTICE DONE TO OUR BROTHERS AND RESTORING
THEIR RIGHTS.
FO PASS RABAT 1 .

=

SENT

PRODROME RABAT

(1076/67)

TELEGRAM

Cypher ~~code~~ ~~cypher~~

From:— RABAT *To*:— FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched Received

No. 278 of 20 June, 1967.

IMMEDIATE
CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 278 of 20 June. Repeated for information Immediate to UKMIS New York for the Secretary of State No. 15.

Your telegrams Nos. 151 and 152 Guidance.

Moroccan Position in Middle East Negotiation.

I saw the Foreign Minister this afternoon on the eve of his departure for New York and spoke to him on the lines of your telegrams under reference. He agreed that the real problem was how to prevent Soviet domination of the Arab world. It was to achieve this that they had armed Nasser, Boumedienne and the Syrians who would be willing tools. They had nothing to lose and the Soviet Union would not hesitate to incite them to fresh follies, even to send them further arms.

2. If this combination was to be successfully fought off, it was essential that the other great powers should build up the prestige of the remaining moderate Arab countries. Their position so far was strong. They had given nothing away at Kuwait. But it could be quickly destroyed if the great powers supported Israel's claim to negotiate with the Arab States alone. No Arab state could agree to this. The result would be to restore the leadership to the trio he had mentioned and thus to the Soviet Union. The only acceptable setting in which to find a solution was the United Nations: Security Council, General Assembly, Secretary-General or a combination of all

/three.....

(4006) Wt.32978/D126 50m 9/63 G.W.B.Ltd. Gp.863

three. There, the Arab moderates had friends.

3. The conversation was remarkably frank and friendly. The Minister hopes to follow it up with the Secretary of State in New York.

HOLLIDAY

London Press Service
Verbatim Service

VERBATIM SERVICE 287/67 TUESDAY 20TH JUNE 1967

MIDDLE EAST: CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNRWA

FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF REPLY BY PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY, FOREIGN AFFAIRS, MR. WILLIAM RODGERS, TO QUESTION IN HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY 20 JUNE 1967:

MR. ARNOLD SHAW (ILFORD, SOUTH) ASKED THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WHAT HAD BEEN THE RESPECTIVE CONTRIBUTIONS SINCE 1948 MADE BY FRANCE, GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS TO THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST.

MR WILLIAM RODGERS

THE GOVERNMENTS OF FRANCE, THE UNITED KINGDOM AND THE UNITED STATES HAD BY THE END OF 1966 CONTRIBUTED 12,451,920 DOLLARS, 95,524,004 DOLLARS, AND 387,368,069 DOLLARS RESPECTIVELY TO THE UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST (UNRWA). THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS HAS MADE NO CONTRIBUTIONS.

ENDS VS287/67.

SERVICE TELEX ◇

VERBATIM SERVICE 291/67 WEDNESDAY 21ST JUNE, 1967.

MIDDLE EAST: U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

FOLLOWING ARE VERBATIM EXTRACTS FROM SPEECH BY FOREIGN SECRETARY AT U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY ON 21 JUNE:

WE ARE DEALING WITH POLITICAL PROBLEMS. LET US NOT FORGET THAT POLITICS INVOLVE AND ARE ABOUT HUMAN BEINGS. WE ARE CONCERNED WITH THE FATE OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ORDINARY MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE SUFFERED FROM THIS WAR. THIS IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN ALL THE RESOLUTIONS IN THE WORLD.

ALL COUNTRIES MUST BEAR A MEASURE OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PROBLEMS WHICH NOW BESET US. ATTEMPTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PAST TO REACH A SETTLEMENT IN THE MIDDLE EAST. BUT FOR A LONG TIME WE HAVE GIVEN UP THESE ATTEMPTS. FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS THERE HAS BEEN AN UNEASY CALM BROKEN AT FREQUENT INTERVALS BY FRONTIER INCIDENTS AND CONFLICTS. WE ALL HOPED THAT PEACE MIGHT BE MAINTAINED BY THE UNITED NATIONS EMERGENCY FORCE. BUT WE HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FACE TO FACE WITH PROBLEMS THAT WE CAN NO LONGER IGNORE. THIS IS THE BACK-GROUND AGAINST WHICH OUR DISCUSSIONS HAVE TO TAKE PLACE.....

I HAVE READ VERY CAREFULLY THE SPEECH WHICH MR. KOSYGIN MADE ON MONDAY. I WAS SORRY THAT BECAUSE OF PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS IN MY OWN COUNTRY I COULD NOT BE HERE TO LISTEN TO HIM.

HE MADE A NUMBER OF SPECIFIC CHARGES AGAINST THE UNITED KINGDOM. I HEARD THEM REPEATED YESTERDAY AND I WANT TO ANSWER THEM ONE BY ONE.

FIRST HE SAID - AND I QUOTE HIS WORDS - ''ISRAEL HAS ENJOYED SUPPORT FROM CERTAIN IMPERIALIST CIRCLES - THESE POWERFUL CIRCLES MADE STATEMENTS AND TOOK PRACTICAL ACTION WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN INTERPRETED BY ISRAEL EXTREMISTS AS DIRECT ENCOURAGEMENT TO COMMIT ACTS OF AGGRESSION''. IN THIS CONTEXT HE REFERRED TO THE NOVEMENT OF BRITISH NAVAL AND AIR FORCES TO BRING PRESSURE TO BEAR UPON ARAB STATES.

I NOTICE THAT MR. KOSYGIN DID NOT SAY THAT THERE WAS DIRECT PARTICIPATION BY BRITISH FORCES IN THE FIGHTING. HE KNOWS THAT THIS CANNOT POSSIBLY BE TRUE. HE CAN VERIFY AND NO DOUBT HAS VERIFIED THE FACTS FROM HIS OWN SOURCES. THERE WERE, AFTER ALL, PRETTY CONSIDERABLE SOVIET NAVAL FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AT THIS TIME.

THOSE WHO PUT AROUND THESE FALSEHOODS MUST HAVE KNOWN - MUST NOW KNOW - THAT THEY WERE AND ARE TOTALLY UNTRUE. NEVERTHELESS, THROUGHOUT THE FIGHTING AND SINCE THEY WERE REPEATED OVER AND OVER AGAIN BY CAIRO RADIO AND BY OTHER RADIO ~~UT GIUKB219 9=34 5=3 .8~~ STATIONS ALL OVER THE MIDDLE EAST PROBABLY/DOUBT ~~RABAT~~ IF THERE IS ONE PERSON IN THIS HALL TODAY WHO NOW ACC

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ELMF THESE ALLEGATIONS. WE HAVE SAID THAT WE WOULD WELCOME INVESTIGATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS AND THIS OFFER STILL STANDS. WE HAVE TAKEN AN UNPRECEDENTED STEP. WE HAVE PLACED THE LOG BOOKS OF OUR SHIPS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THEY ARE THERE NOW FOR CONSULTATION BY ANYBODY WHO WISHES TO CONSULT THEM.

HMG AND MYSELF ESPECIALLY REGRET THE DAMAGE WHICH THESE FALSE CHARGES HAVE DONE TO OUR RELATIONS WITH OUR ARAB FRIENDS. NOW THEY ARE SEEN TO BE WITHOUT FOUNDATION I HOPE THAT WE CAN RE-ESTABLISH ONCE AGAIN OUR FRIENDLY RELATIONSHIPS WITH THESE ARAB STATES.

MAY I TURN TO OTHER CHARGES WHICH MR. KOSYGIN MADE. HE IMPLIED THAT WE HAD CAUSED DELAYS IN THE SECURITY COUNCIL. HE ALSO SUGGESTED THAT BY FAILING TO GIVE OUR ASSENT TO A DECISION PROMPTED BY THE EMERGENCY WE WERE PROMOTING AN AGGRESSOR. ONCE AGAIN NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH. IF MR. KOSYGIN WILL READ THE RECORDS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL FOR THE WEEKS BEFORE THE FIGHTING TOOK PLACE, HE WILL BE REMINDED THAT THE UNITED KINGDOM URGED THE COUNCIL TO TAKE ACTION TO AVOID A CRISIS. THE WHOLE AIM OF OUR POLICY WAS TO TRY TO PREVENT AN ISSUE, WHICH WE KNEW TO BE HIGHLY INFLAMMABLE, FROM DEVELOPING INTO WAR. IF WE COULD HAVE GOT THE SUPPORT OF THE SOVIET UNION AT THAT TIME, WE MIGHT NOT NOW BE FACED WITH OUR PRESENT ~~GRAVE PROBLEMS OF IMMEDIATE CRISIS~~ GRAVE PROBLEMS. IMMEDIATE(?????) THE OUTBREAK OF THE FIGHTING WE WERE AMONG THE FIRST TO URGE THAT THE COUNCIL SHOULD CALL FOR AN IMMEDIATE CEASE-FIRE. IT WAS NOT WE WHO DELAYED THAT CALL UNTIL THE SECOND EVENING OF THE WAR.

AS YOU SEE THERE WAS MUCH IN MR. KOSYGIN'S SPEECH WITH WHICH I PROFOUNDLY DISAGREE, BUT I HAVE NOT BEEN LOOKING OUT FOR DIFFERENCES. I WANT TO FIND SOME COMMON GGOUND WITH HIM. WE CERTAINLY SHARE HIS VIEW THAT, WHEN QUESTIONS OF PEACE AND WAR ARE INVOLVED, NO STATE SHOULD OR CAN REMAIN ALOOF. AT THE END OF HIS SPEECH MR. KOSYGIN SAID AND AGAIN I QUOTE: ''MUCH DEPENDS ON THE EFFORTS OF THE BIG POWERS. IT WOULD BE GOOD IF THEIR DELEGATIONS ---- FOUND COMMON LANGUAGE IN ORDER TO REACH DECISIONS MEEOWCG THE INTERESTS OF PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND THE INTERESTS OF UNIVERSAL PEACE.'' THIS COULD BE A VERY INTERESTING AND A VERY CHALLENGING STATEMENT. I WOULD LIKE MR. KOSYGIN TO TELL US EXACTLY WHAT HE MEANS BY THAT STATEMENT. I FOUND THE STATEMENT A LITTLE HARD TO UNDERSTAND. WOULD HE TELL ME, OR BETTER STILL WOULD HE TELL THE ASSEMBLY, WHAT HE HAS IN MIND? I WILL SET OUT IN MY SPEECH WHAT I THINK SHOULD BE DONE. WILL MR. KOSYGIN TELL ME, OR THE ASSEMBLY, WHETHER HE IS PREPARED TO DISCUSS THESE SAME PROPOSALS WITH US.....

I WOULD LIKE IF I MAY, TO SET OUT CERTAIN PRINCIPLES WHICH I BELIEVE SHOULD GUIDE US IN STRIVING COLLECTIVELY FOR A LASTING SETTLEMENT.

CLEARLY SUCH PRINCIPLES MUST DERIVE FROM THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER. ARTICLE 2 OF THE CHARTER PROVIDES THAT ''ALL MEMBERS SHALL REFRAIN IN THEIR INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS FROM THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE AGAINST THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY STATE''. HERE THE WORDS ''TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY'' HAVE A

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REPORTS SUGGEST THAT ONE PARTICULAR POINT MAY BE OF SPECIAL URGENCY. THIS CONCERNS JERUSALEM. I CALL UPON THE STATE OF ISRAEL NOT TO TAKE ANY STEPS IN RELATION TO JERUSALEM WHICH WOULD CONFLICT WITH THIS PRINCIPLE. I SAY VERY SOLEMNLY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL THAT, IF THEY PURPORT TO ANNEX THE OLD CITY OF LEGISLATE FOR ITS ANNEXATION, THEY WILL BE TAKING A STEP WHICH WILL NOT ONLY ISOLATE THEM FROM WORLD OPINION BUT WILL ALSO LOSE THEM THE SYMPATHY THAT THEY HAVE.

HAVING MADE CLEAR MY STAND ON THIS ISSUE, I GO ON TO RECOGNISE THAT IN ALL THIS BOTH THE ARABS AND ISRAEL HAVE MATTERS TO RAISE WHICH THEY ARE ENTITLED TO FEEL MUST BE HEARD AND TREATED WITH RESPECT. AND WE IN THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY ALSO HAVE OUR LEGITIMATE INTERESTS WHICH MUST SIMILARLY BE RESPECTED.

WHAT ARE SOME OF THESE MATTERS? FIRST, THERE ARE THE INTERESTS AND WELFARE OF THE REFUGEES. THIS VERY SERIOUS PROBLEM HAS BEEN WITH US FOR A LONG TIME. THE PROBLEM HAS BEEN MADE MORE DIFFICULT BY WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN THE LAST FEW WEEKS. WE HAVE FALLEN DOWN SO BADLY ON THIS PROBLEM IN THE PAST THAT WE CANNOT LIVE WITH IT ANY MORE. I SHALL HAVE SOMETHING MORE TO SAY ABOUT THIS IN A MOMENT.

SECONDLY, ANY SETTLEMENT MUST RECOGNISE THE RIGHT OF ALL STATES IN THE AREA TO EXIST, IN TRUE DIGNITY AND REAL FREEDOM, AND THAT MUST INCLUDE THE ABILITY TO EARN THEIR LIVING IN ASSURED PEACE. I UNDERSTOOD THIS TO BE THE VIEW OF MR. KOSYGIN AND I HOPE MY UNDERSTANDING WAS CORRECT.

THIRDLY, THERE MUST BE RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT OF FREE AND INNOCENT PASSAGE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS FOR THE SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS. THERE IS TOO THE IMMEDIATE PRACTICAL PROBLEM OF GETTING THE SUEZ CANAL CLEARED. ONCE IT IS DONE THIS GREAT INTERNATIONAL WATERWAY MUST BE REOPENED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. THIS IS OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO VERY MANY COUNTRIES REPRESENTED IN THIS ASSEMBLY.

FOURTHLY - AND NOW I COME TO A CRITICAL POINT - IF THE COUNTRIES OF THE MIDDLE EAST ARE TO LIVE TOGETHER IN PEACE AND DEVELOP THEIR RESOURCES, THEY MUST BE FREED FROM THE PRESSURES WHICH HAVE DRIVEN THEM TO WASTE THEIR RESOURCES IN AN ARMS RACE. OBVIOUSLY NO GOVERNMENT CAN RESIST THESE PRESSURES IF ITS NEIGHBOURS ARE NOT DOING THE SAME. THE PROBLEM IMPOSES RESPONSIBILITIES NOT ONLY ON THE GOVERNMENT IN THE AREA BUT ALSO ON THE POWERS WHO ARE AT PRESENT SUPPLYING ARMS. THE LATTER, AND OF COURSE IT INCLUDES US, SHOULD REACH AN AGREEMENT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. ALREADY, NEW COUNTRIES ARE COMING INTO THE BUSINESS OF SUPPLYING ARMS TO THE MIDDLE EAST. IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT AN AGREEMENT ON ARMS LIMITATION SHOULD BE CONCLUDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE

I NOW COME TO THE IMMEDIATE PRACTICAL THINGS WE CAN AND MUST DO. I SHALL FIRST SAY A WORD ABOUT HUMANITARIAN ACTION AND POLITICAL ACTION WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS ITSELF MIGHT TAKE, THEN COME TO BROADER POLITICAL ACTION BY THE UNITED NATIONS ITSELF.

FIRST, WE MUST DEAL AT ONCE WITH THE PROBLEM OF DISPLACEMENT. THE AFTERMATH OF WAR IS ALWAYS FULL OF TRAGEDY AND WE HAVE ALL BEEN DISTRESSED BY THE SUFFERING CAUSED TO THOSE IN THE AREAS WHERE FIGHTING HAS TAKEN PLACE. I DO NOT THINK ANYBODY EXPECTS A FINAL SETTLEMENT TO BE REACHED DURING THIS ASSEMBLY. SUCH A FINAL SETTLEMENT IS GOING TO TAKE TIME. MEANWHILE OUR MOST URGENT THOUGHTS SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE POPULATIONS WHICH HAVE SUFFERED AND ARE STILL SUFFERING FROM THE UPHEAVAL OF WAR.

IT IS IMPERATIVE, IF FEELINGS ARE NOT TO BE FURTHER INFLAMED OR A SETTLEMENT MADE STILL MORE REMOTE, THAT THE ARAB COMMUNITIES WHOSE LANDS HAVE BEEN OVERRUN SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO STAY WHERE THEY ARE - OR TO RETURN IF THEY HAVE FLED AND WISH TO COME BACK. WE CANNOT ALLOW THESE PEOPLE TO SUFFER FURTHER AND WE CANNOT ALLOW WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THEM TO RESULT IN A FURTHER ESCALATION OF THE ALREADY INTRACTABLE REFUGEE PROBLEM. WE MUST EXPRESS THIS INTENTION IN ANY RESOLUTION WE PASS.

BUT THIS WILL NOT BE ENOUGH. WE MUST IN THE MEANTIME LOSE NO TIME AT ALL IN BRINGING RELIEF TO THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN DRIVEN OUT OF THEIR HOMES AND WHO HAVE SUFFERED DIRECTLY FROM THE FIGHTING. THIS PROBLEM HAS BEEN TACKLED ENERGETICALLY BY MANY VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES WHICH ARE DOING MAGNIFICENT WORK.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAVE SENT A MAKOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE RELIEF PROGRAMME ADMINISTERED BY UNRWA. BY THE END OF THIS YEAR, WE SHALL HAVE CONTRIBUTED 100 MILLION DOLLARS SINCE 1950 TO THE UNRWA PROGRAMME - 14 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL OF ALL GOVERNMENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS. IN PARTICULAR, AS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE PRESENT EMERGENCY, WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL GRANT TO UNRWA OF 1/2 MILLION DOLLARS, IN ADDITION TO OUR NORMAL CONTRIBUTION.

WE HAVE ALSO PROFUCED SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF IN KIND AT VERY SHORT NOTICE, INCLUDING BADLY NEEDED BLANKETS AND MEDICINES. WE HAVE TOLD THE JORDAN GOVERNMENT THAT WE WILL MAKE A GRANT TO THEM OF HALF A MILLION POUNDS TO BE SPENT ON AGREED REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN JORDAN. I AM NOT SAYING ALL THIS IN ORDER TO BOAST OR TO SAY THAT WE ARE BETTER THAN ANYONE ELSE. I AM SIMPLY SAYING THESE THINGS BECAUSE THEY ARE THE PRACTICAL THINGS WHICH CAN BE DONE NOW. IF ANY MEMBZC OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAS NOT DONE ANYTHING YET, THEY CAN START TODAY.

TELEX ◇ SERVICE

BUT WHEN WE HAVE DONE ALL WE CAN TO RELIEVE SUFFERING, IT IS STILL OUR MAIN TASK IN THIS ORGANISATION TO KEEP THE PEACE. THERE CANNOT BE ANY GREATER ISSUE FOR THE UNITED NATIONS AND THIS BRINGS ME TO THE MAIN RECOMMENDATION I WANT TO MAKE. I BELIEVE THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHOULD NOMINATE A REPRESENTATIVE, WHOSE STANDING SHOULD BE UNCHALLENGED, TO GO AT ONCE TO THE AREA. HE SHOULD HAVE A PROPER STAFF AND FULL FACILITIES. HE SHOULD ADVISE THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WHOLE CONDUCT OF RELATIONS ARISING FROM THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE SUBSEQUENT KEEPING OF THE PEACE ON THE FRONTIERS. HIS TASK WOULD BE BOTH TO REPORT TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO PLAY AN ACTIVE PART IN RELATIONS WITH ALL THE PARTIES IN THE AREA ITSELF.

THE FIRST TASK OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL'S REPRESENTATIVE WOULD BE TO MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS IN CONSULTATION WITH THE CHIEF OF STAFF ABOUT THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS TRUCE SUPERVISION ORGANISATION. MAY I SAY HERE THAT THE WHOLE WORLD COMMUNITY HAS EVERY REASON TO FEEL AND EXPRESS THE SINCEREST ADMIRATION AND GRATITIDE FOR WHAT THE PRESEMT U.N.T.S.O. TEAM HAS DONE UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF GENERAL ODD BULL. GENERAL BULL HAS IN CIRCUMDMWCCES OF THE GREATEST DANGER AND DIFFICULTY CONDUCTED HIS OPERATIONS WITH OUTSTANDING COURAGE AND EFFICIENCY.

IT SEEMS CLEAR, HOWEVER, THAT GENERAL BULL COULD DO WITH URGENT REINFORCEMENT OF BOTH MEN AND MATERIAL. I SUGGEST THAT THE SECRETARY-GENERAL SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED TO RECRUIT AND DESPATCH AT ONCE ANY EXTRA PERSONNEL WHOM GENERALHBQLL MAY NEED. HE WILL ALSO NEED BETTER COMMUNICATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ISRAEL SHOULD ALLOW HIM WITHOUT DELAY TO RE-OCCUPY THE HEAD-QUARTERS FROM WHICH HE WAS EXCLUDED DURING THE FIGHTING ROUND JERUSALEM.

THIS OPERATION AND ITS EXPANSION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE NEW REPRESENTATIVE TO BE APPOINTED BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL. BUT THIS OPERATION ONLY DEALS WITH THE CEASE-FIRE AND THE ARRANGEMENTS WHICH FOLLOW IMMEDIATELY FROM DISENGAGEMENT. THERE IS THE MUCH BIGGER AND MORE LASTING PROBLEM OF FUTURE PEACEKEEPING IN THE AREA. IT IS CLEAR THAT FOR THIS A NEW FORM OF U.N. MILITARY PRESENCE WILL BE NECESSARY WHICH WILL GIVE REALITY TO THE PRESERVATION OF PEACE IN AN AREA WHICH MAY WELL BE TROUBLED FOR SOME TIME TO COMEM ONZHO THE MOST URGENT DUTIES OF THE SZKCETARY-GENERAL'S REPRESENTATIVE SHOULD BE TO ADVISE THE U.N. ON THE FORM WHICH A FUTURE UNITED NATIONS PRESENCE SHOULD TAKE. NEEDLESS TO SAY IT SHOULD BE SET UP IN A FORM WHICH SETS OUT PRECISELY THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT OPERATES.....

ENDS VS 291/67
VX

SENT 1039/23/CCB ◇
PRODROME RABAT

1076.

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag: Cypher/CATA

[Distribution Heading]

FROM 70 TO RABAT

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. GUIDANCE 157

[Date] 21 JUNE D M

R M

Repeated to

[Priority] IMMEDIATE. (but see Guidance 156 below)

CONFIDENTIAL.

ADDRESSED TO CERTAIN MISSIONS TELEGRAM

NO. 157 GUIDANCE OF 21 JUNE:

GUIDANCE NO 156:

DISTRIBUTION

MIDDLE EAST:

GUIDANCE TEL NO 133 (NOT TO ALL) DEALT WITH THE CHARGES OF U.K. INTERVENTION FROM AIRCRAFT CARRIERS. LATER A NUMBER OF OTHER STORIES WERE PUT ABOUT IN JORDAN. E.G: (A) BRITISH HUNTERS & LIGHTNINGS AND SEA VIXENS HAD BEEN IN ACTION OVER JORDAN. COMMENT:

(I) THE NEAREST R.A.F. HUNTERS ARE AT BAHRAIN AND ADEN. THEIR RADIUS OF ACTION IS 400 MILES. FROM BAHRAIN TO JORDAN IS ABOUT 1,000 MILES AND

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

from Aden

FROM ADEN TO JORDAN ABOUT 1.500 MILES: SINCE THESE AIRCRAFT CANNOT BE REFUELLED IN FLIGHT IT WOULD CLEARLY HAVE BEEN IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO HAVE BEEN OVER JORDAN: EVEN ON THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THEY FLEW ON TO AKROTIRI OR EVEN THAT THEY LANDED IN ISRAEL: (COULD THERE HAVE BEEN A CONFUSION WITH IRAQI OR LEBANESE HUNTERS?)

(II) THE SQUADRON OF JAVELINS FORMERLY IN CYPRUS WAS WITHDRAWN IN MAY. THERE IS STILL A SQUADRON IN THE FAR EAST. BUT THIS CAN HARDLY BE SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN INVOLVED:

(III) SINCE NO FLYING OCURRED FROM . VICTORIOUS OR HERMES ON 5 JUNE: NO SEA VIXENS COULD HAVE BEEN IN THE JERUSALEM AREA: THE SEA VIXEN RESEMBLES THE VAMPIRE (WITH WHICH THE JORDANIAN AIR FORCE IS EQUIPPED) IN GENERAL DESIGN: ALTHOUGH AT IS A LARGER AIRCRAFT. AND IN CERTAIN ATTITUDES MIGHT BE MISTAKEN FOR IT.

(B) AIRCRAFT WEARING R.A.F. ROUNDELS HAD BEEN IN ACTION: COMMENT: R.A.F. AIRCRAFT ARE BY NO MEANS THE ONLY ONES IN THE MIDDLE EASTERN AREA WHICH BEAR ROUNDELS: AIRCRAFT OF THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES ALSO HAVE THEM: IRAN. SYRIA: U:A.R.

/SAUDI ARABIA

(3)

SAUDI ARABIA: YEMEN AND KUWAIT.

(C) UNCANNY SELECTIVITY OF ISRAELI CHOICE OF TARGETS WAS EVIDENCE OF ACCESS TO FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE. COMMENT: THE SELECTIVITY OF THE ISRAELI AIR ATTACKS DOES NOT SEEM TO US IN ANY WAY TO IMPLY THE CONCLUSION THAT TARGET INFORMATION HAD BEEN SUPPLIED BY FOREIGNERS. THE SAME SELECTIVITY WAS NOTICEABLE ON ALL FRONTS. THERE WAS OF COURSE NO QUESTION WHATEVER OF OUR HAVING GIVEN ISRAEL ANY INFORMATION WHICH MIGHT HAVE HELPED IN PREPARING ATTACKS ON JORDANIAN TARGETS. SOSFA

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

1076

Minutes

What do you think?

I.O.(W)
I.O.(M)

L.G.H.
22.6.67

I think that we could well let up on the press campaign; but I do not think that we should change our line at all in discussion - particularly with "opposition" elements. And now to introduce a new theme that the Jordanians might have made a mistake would certainly do King Hussein no good and would inevitably lead to charges that we ar e again trying to divide the Arabs.

A.F. Ward
22.6.67

I had already felt we had plugged the "technical impossibility" aspect to a sufficient degree. If one blinds too much with science there could be a reverse effect on one's audience.

2. But I don't like the idea of admitting the possibility of radar misinterpretation. This might invite the retort that if the Jordanians could be mistaken so could we. It's only very recently that the U.S. had to admit that their a/c had hit a Soviet ship in Hanoi(?) after previous U.S. denials.

X || 3. I think that we should cease to go out of our way to make any further denials, but at the same time lose no opportunity to deny when it is in context to do so.

(A.S.M.Marshall)
22.6.67

H.E.

I agree with X but I cannot start saying that what I have called a lie may have been only a mistake.

L.G.H.

I.O.s
O.S.
D.A.
H. of C.

Seen

X 24/6/67

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

Cypher (CAT 'A'

[Distribution Heading]

FROM FO TO Rabat

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. GUIDANCE 156

[Date] 21 June

D M

R M

Repeated to

$ 22/6

HE see
Hyc
DA Afgn.
OSC.
W. Wood

[Priority] IMMEDIATE

CONFIDENTIAL.

MIDDLE EAST.

SOME MIDDLE EAST POSTS HAVE PROPOSED THAT WE SHOULD NOW LAY OFF ATTACKING THE BIG LIE IN THESE TERMS. AND SPEAK RATHER OF A MISTAKE WHICH MUST BE CORRECTED. SO AS TO GIVE THE ARABS A WAY OUT.

2. WE CONSIDERED THAT REPEATED HITTING OF THE BIG LIE WAS NECESSARY IF WE WERE TO MAKE ANY IMPRESSION. HOWEVER NOW THAT THE FOREIGN SECRETARY IN NEW YORK HAS AGAIN DISPOSED OF IT (VERBATIM 291). AND THAT KING HUSSEIN HAS SAID THAT HE HAS NO CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF THE CHARGES, WE AGREE THAT A SWITCH OF EMPHASIS MIGHT PAY: IF YOU CONSIDER IT WOULD BE EFFECTIVE YOU MAY NOW TAKE THE LINE IN DISCUSSION THAT IT IS POSSIBLE THAT GENUINE MISTAKES OF RADAR INTERPRETATION

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were

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WERE MADE IN JORDAN IN THE TENSE ATMOSPHERE OF JUNE 5. IT IS ALSO UNDERSTANDABLE THAT OTHER ARAB COUNTRIES WERE MISLED BY THE CONTINUED ACCUSATIONS BY CAIRO RADIO. THIS HOWEVER IN NO WAY EXCUSES THE DANGEROUS AND IRRESPONSIBLE ACTIONS OF CAIRO RADIO IN MAKING ITS PUBLIC AND CONTINUED ACCUSATIONS

(A) WITHOUT CHECKING E.G. WITH THE SOVIET UNION WHO WERE IN A POSITION TO KNOW. AND

(B) IN THE FACE OF SOVIET REFUSAL TO SUPPORT THEM.

THIS DETERMINATION OF NASSER TO FIND HIMSELF AN ALIBI HAS LED OTHER ARAB STATES INTO UNNECESSARY DIFFICULTIES.

3. THE I.F. GUIDANCE (NOT TO ALL) CONTAINS MATERIAL WHICH WAS SENT TO H.M. AMBASSADOR IN AMMAN TO REFUTE THE VARIOUS WILD CHARGES WHICH WERE FLYING ABOUT IN JORDAN. YOU MAY DRAW ON IT.

SOSFA

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

Cypher/OTA

[Distribution Heading]

FROM Tokyo TO Rabat

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. 324 D M

[Date] 21 June R M

Repeated to

[Priority]

AZS 23 VI
H 23/6
DAA

CONFIDENTIAL

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM TUNIS

ADDRESSED FOREIGN OFFICE TELNO 167 OF 20 JUNE

REPEATED FOR INFORMATION RABAT TRIPOLI.

MIFT SUMMARISES MAIN POINTS OF TELEVISION

BROADCAST BY PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA ON 19 JUNE FOR

THE PROPHET~S BIRTHDAY.

2. AS BEFITTED THE OCCASION. BROADCAST WHICH

WAS AIMED AS MUCH AT THE MOSLEM WORLD AT LARGE

AS AT TUNISIA ITSELF. WAS SHORT RESTRAINED

AND BASED ON ANALOGIES FROM HISTORY OF ISLAM.

THE KORAN WAS PLENTIFULLY QUOTED.

3. OBJECTIVE WAS CLEARLY TO BRING HOME TO

ARABS THE MAGNITUDE OF THEIR DEFEAT AND THE

NECESSITY OF TURNING THEIR BACKS ON THE

/squabbles

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SQUABBLES AND FALSE HEROICS OF THE LAST TWENTY

YEARS, AND ADOPTING A POLICY BASED ON REALITIES

AND A DUE REGARD FOR WORLD OPINION: THE SORT OF

POLICY. IT IS IMPLIED, WITH WHICH BOURGUIBA

HIMSELF GAINED TUNISIA~S INDEPENDENCE.

THOUGH NASSER IS NOWHERE SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED

THE REFERENCES TO VERBAL EXTRAVAGANCE AND THE

FUTILITY OF ARMED FORCE WITHOUT UNITY AND A

COORDINATED POLICY WILL NO DOUBT FIND THEIR

MARK.

FO PASS RABAT 14 TRIPOLI 14 SOSFA

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
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[Distribution Heading]

FROM FO TO Rabat

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. 326 D M

[Date] 21 June R M

DS AES 23 VI
JG Q 23
23/6

Repeated to

[Priority] ROUTINE

CONFIDENTIAL

FOLLOWING RECD FROM KHARTOUM.

ADDSD F:O: TELNO: 286 OF 20/6 RPTD FOR INFMN

ALGIERS TUNIS RABAT BEIRUT JEDDA KUWAIT TRIPOLI

AND BENGHAZI: NR rec'd.

YRTEL 284 TO ALGIERS.

AS REPORTED IN MY TELS 272 AND 277 (NOT REPEATED)

DISTRIBUTION

DAILY PRESS HERE CONTINUES TO CARRY STATEMENTS FROM MINISTERS AND SENIOR CIVIL SERVANTS ABOUT BOYCOTT OF BRITISH GOODS AND MINISTER OF FINANCE AND ECONOMICS. EN HINDI (WHO$ IS LEADER OF PRO NASSER GROUP IN CABINET) IS REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN INITIATIVE AT KUWAIT CONFERENCE AND SUGGESTING SWITCHING OF ARAB FUNDS LODGED IN LONDON AND EARLY IMPLEMENTATION OF ARAB COMMON MARKET:

2. WE FEEL IT IS STILL TOO EARLY TO SAY WHAT / practical

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

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(2)

PRACTICAL EFFECTS STATEMENTS WILL HAVE: THEY MAY CRYSTALLIZE INTO POSITIVE MEASURES IF EMOTION RUNS HIGH AT PROPOSED SUMMIT CONFERENCE WHICH MAY BE HELD HERE. AT PRESENT EACH MINISTER IS A LAW UNTO HIMSELF AND PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE SUGGESTS THAT TALK OF THIS KIND IS AIMED AT IMMEDIATE POLITICAL EFFECT AND QUIETLY FORGOTTEN WHEN PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTATION ARE LOOKED INTO:

FO PASS RABAT 1 TUNIS 1 SOSFA

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RESTRICTED

FOREIGN OFFICE/
COMMONWEALTH OFFICE,

Riverwalk House,

LONDON, S.W.1.

IR 2/23/1

21 June, 1967.

Dear Information Officer,

"Middle East Talking Points"

6 received by Staff

... With this letter we are sending you copies of "Middle East Talking Points". It is hoped to produce such a paper weekly during the period of the Middle East crisis. The general intention is to augment (or, where necessary, replace) normal output with items suitable for use in conversation by all members of the Mission.

2. It is not intended that you should distribute this paper further.

3. Copies of succeeding issues will be sent to you unless we hear to the contrary.

Yours ever,

INFORMATION RESEARCH DEPARTMENT

5/7/67

Information Officer
RABAT.

HE I returned 6/VII

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RESTRICTED

MIDDLE EAST TALKING POINTS

June 22, 1967

Spain has accepted a Russian offer to supply about 150,000 tons of crude oil.

- - - - - - -

The Arab armies' commanders "went to a school of modern warfare, learning from the experience of the most powerful army in the world, the Soviet Army.... However, the ranks of the Arab armies are composed of peasants, most of them with a poor education, not always able to make the best use of modern weapons, not always understanding the significance of the social and economic transformations taking place in their country." --Moscow's "Radio Peace and Progress," in English for Asia, June 13.

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Egyptian troops, before evacuating to Egypt, took part in demonstrations outside Russian-occupied buildings in Taiz, in republican Yemen, protesting against the failure of the Russians to intervene on the UAR's behalf during the war.

- - - - - - -

The Egyptians are building barbed wire camps on their side of the Suez Canal for soldiers returning from Sinai. Nasser does not want the remnants of his army back in Cairo, where they might disclose the extent of the Egyptian military disaster and create disaffection.

- - - - - - -

"Here are leaders who have not known how to make peace or to prepare war or to conduct war or to continue it. Here are leaders who have sent their armies to be butchered and who have abandoned them in the desert; leaders who have inflicted the greatest humiliation on their people. These same leaders presume to continue to lead their people as if nothing had happened. Worse still, when one of them pretends he is going away, the whole of the Middle East hangs on to his coat-tails." -- Bechir Ben Yahmed, editor of the international weekly, Jeune Afrique, June 25.

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British aid to Jordan includes offers from the government of £500,000 for "urgent rehabilitation and reconstruction projects", the Red Cross (£10,000), Oxfam (£11,000), Christian Aid department of the British Council of Churches (£20,000), the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation (£35,000). The Save the Children Fund has three mobile medical teams in Amman. Canada has sent wheat worth 2½ million dollars to Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen and to refugees.

- - - - - - -

Izvestia of June 19 and Pravda of June 20 published the text of an interview with the Minister of Foreign Trade, Patohchev, in which he denies that an Israeli tanker makes regular trips between the Soviet Union and Israel. Such reports, he said, were designed "to create doubts among the Arab peoples as to the position of their true friend - the Soviet Union".

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MIDDLE EAST TALKING POINTS

June 22, 1967

French original of item 5 from "Jeune Afrique", June 25

Voilà des dirigeants qui n'ont su ni faire la paix, ni préparer la guerre, ni la conduire, ni la continuer; qui ont envoyé leurs armées à la boucherie et les ont abandonnées dans le désert; qui ont infligé à leurs peuples la plus grande des humiliations. Ces mêmes dirigeants prétendent continuer à diriger leurs peoples comme si de rien n'était. Pire, lorsque l'un d'eux fait mine de s'en aller, l'ensemble du Moyen-Orient s'accroche à ses basques.

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN

Minutes

Extract from Al-Masaa of 20 June

At the time when Algeria discovered that the Israeli danger was at the gates of her capital and that she had to prepare to face the possibility of attack from one minute to the next by Israeli aircraft making raids on Algeria - and on us -, when she dug trenches and set up guns, and at a time when the giant of the Arab revolution, Gamal Abdul Nasser, discovered that his lofty character had lifted him out of contact with mundane reality and that the environment which filled him with confidence also embraced the weak in faith and the hashish eaters and the eyes of the enemy, he rose up and dissolved the government and stepped down himself to head the Socialist Unity Party, he expelled his brother and friend Abdel Hakim Amer whom certain popular circles among us had started to call Abdel Hakim Khawy [Pun: Amer= thriving, prosperous, full; Khawy= empty, "thick"] - and other similar developments which occurred after the aggression.....

...What did we discover? What directions did we take?

Can there be any doubt that certain quarters took our courtesies and our smiles and our political maturity as a means to blow up us and our holy places?

Have we not yet opened our eyes to the naked truth?

Do we imagine, or delude ourselves, that events in the Middle East and their tempestuous force have not stripped off the veil from our eyes and the garments from our backs and disabused us too as to the truth of our situation, after disabusing and shaking up those who are stronger and prouder than us?

Or do we expect our caravan to resume its journey on its own, do we think that the aeroplanes whose bombs Algeria expects will drop roses and flowers on us?

Improbable! and impossible!! We must be aware of the beam in our own eyes as long as we have seen the mote in our brothers' eyes.

To be continued.....

[Article signed by Mustapha Alaoui]

What I have in mind is that the disillusionment which the marked passage shows might usefully supplement elsewhere. Please look as to where attention should be drawn to it: they will need the Arabic for your translation.

D.S.

This is the translation you asked for; the article is woolly and rhetorical, and to get any sense out of it at all I have had to do a certain amount of paraphrasing.

A.L. Sowton
22.VI

H.E.

Copies to 120/22/6/1
X 6/17

الى الغالطين .. المسالمين

نحن أيضا .. مضطرون ..

جاءت احداث الشرق الاوسط كريح صرصر عاتية .. لاعلى من نسميهم اعداء العرب ، بل علينا من الخليج الى المحيط ...

ولقد زعزعت هذه الريح العاتية معنويات الشعوب العربية كلها وكشف لحكوماتها ما كانت تخبئه الشعوب لها .. كما كشفت للشعوب حقيقة عدد من الحكومات ..

فكانت احداث الشرق الاوسط نقطة فاصلة بين عهدين .

عهد الكذب المتبادل .. والاستسلام للامر الواقع .. والاستئناس بعناصر الشر ..

وعهد اليقظة والوعى وهو العهد الذى حملتنا اليه او حملته الينا هذه الريح الصرصر العاتية التى تسمى احداث الشرق الاوسط .

ففى الوقت الذى اكتشفت فيه الجزائر ان خطر اسرائيل على ابواب عاصمتها وان عليها ان تستعد لمواجهة عدوان الطائرات الاسرائيلية التى قد تغير على الجزائر — وعلينا — بين آونة واخرى .. فحفرت الخنادق ونصبت المدافع ... وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه عملاق الثورة العربية جمال عبد الناصر ان عظمته ابعدته عن الحقيقة .. وان المحيط الذى يطمئن اليه ملىء هو ايضا بضعاف الايمان والحشاشين وعيون العدو .. فقام وحل الوزارة ونزل بنفسه ليراس حزب الاتحاد الاشتراكى ، وطرد اخاه وصديقه عبد الحكيم عامر الذى اصبحت بعض الاوساط الشعبية عندنا تسميه عبد الحكيم خاوى وما الى ذلك من تطورات طرات بعد العدوان ..

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الرئيس بورقيبة ان شعب تونس الذى كان يصفق له على خطبه عندما كان يهاجم العرب وحكوماتهم وقطع علاقاته مع الدول العربية ، هو غير شعب تونس الحقيقى ، وان شعب تونس على حقيقته لا تصل اخباره كاملة الى الزعيم الاكبر فاضطر للتشطيب بالقلم الاحمر على كل مخططاته الداخلية والخارجية .

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الملك حسين انه لا سلام ولا امان مع اعداء الدين الاسلامى وان الهدف الوحيد للاستعمار هو دائما وابدا الاحتفاظ بما هو دون القوات العالمية الاربع تحت الحجر والرقابة وتركها تعيش على فضلات المجتمعات الغربية ... فاضطر الملك حسين للتشطيب هو ايضا بقلم احمر على مخططاته ... ووضع القلم الاحمر وحمل رشاشته ليخرج الى الشوارع يقاوم الحقيقة الواقعية التى كان يخفيها عنه دائما اصدقاؤه الامريكيون والانجليز .. واستبسل الملك حسين واكتشف ان الشعب معه .. واضطر لتعديل الوزارة .. وابعاد الوزراء الذين كانوا يدفعونه فى طريق الغلط .

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الملك ادريس ان سكوته على قواعد الاستعمار العسكرية فى بلاده .. لم يمنعها من ان تدخل مباشرة فى المعركة ضده .. وضد جيوشه وضد مقدسات دينه .. فاضطر لان يصيح .. ويصرخ .. ويطرد قواعد الاستعمار من ارضه .

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشفت كل دولة عربية موقفا جديدا وحقائق جديدة كانت تجهلها او تتجاهلها خوفا او مسايرة او مجاملة او ضعفا امام العطاء السخى هبت كل الدول العربية لتغير الطريق .. وتغير الاتجاه.. وتاخذ العدة للعدو الذى كان يعايشها ويجاملها على صفحات الجرائد ويراقصها فى حلبات المؤتمرات والموائد المستديرة كسبا للوقت .

ولبنان التى كانت تسمى جنة رجال الابناك اكتشفت ان تحت كل وردة سكين ، وان هدف الاستعمار الحقيقى واضح جلى .

فى هذا الوقت بالذات .!
نحن هنا فى المغرب ...

ماذا اكتشفنا .. واى الاتجاهات اتخذنا ...

ايمارسنا شك فى ان هناك من كانوا يتخذون من مجاملاتنا وابتساماتنا ونضجنا السياسى مسالك لنسفنا ونسف مقدساتنا ...

الم نفتح بعد عيوننا على الحقائق المجردة ..

انتصور ... او نتوهم ... ان احداث الشرق الاوسط وريحها العاتية لم تسحب من على اعيننا غطاءها ... ومن فوق اردافنا جلاليبها ... وكشفتنا نحن ايضا على حقيقتنا .. بعد ان كشفت وزعزعت من هما اعتى منا واقوى ..

ام نتوقع ان قافلتنا ستستانف السير وحدها ... وان الطائرات التى تنتظر الجزائر قنابلها ستطلق علينا الورود والزهور ...

شىء مستبعد ...!. ومستحيل !!
ولابد ان نشعر بالخشب فى عيوننا ما دمنا قد شاهدنا القذى فى عيون اخواننا .

وللحديث بقية .

مصطفى العلوى

* * *

اكسة جمال ..
امام العاصفة

يصيح رئيسا للحكومة عبد الناصر

ورد من القاهرة ان الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر مستمر فى التعديلات السياسية والحكومية التى خططها والتى تستهدف اشراك الشعب كله فى المعركة وفى التعبئة العامة .

فقد شكل حكومة احتفظ لنفسه بمنصب الرئاسة فيها . كما انه احتفظ لنفسه بمنصب رئيس الاتحاد الاشتراكى العربى الذى كان يراسه السيد على صبرى .

الوطن
نصارة

ح امس مطار البيضاء
وى وزير الصناعة
ة والصناعة التقليدية
عن طريق باريس .

رح السيد الوزير

الى ايطاليا بامر من صاحب الجلالة لاجراء محادثات مع الاوساط الرسمية الايطالية حول العلاقات بين المغرب وايطاليا على الخصوص وحول الوضع العالمى بصفة عامة .

عاد امس الدكتور احمد العراقى وزيرنا فى الخارجية من الكويت بعد ان شارك فى مؤتمر وزراء الخارجية العرب الذى كان منعقدا هناك . هذا

سيواصلون اجتماعاتهم بنيويورك حسب ما ادلى به وزيرنا فى التصريح الذى ادلى به لدى عودته من الكويت .

زار مديرية التشريفات الملكية والاوسمة صباح امس سفير سويسرا الجديد فى الرباط السيد جان ستروهلان . وسفير المملكة الليبية الجديد السيد عبد القادر العلام ،

هذا وسيقدم السفيران الجديدان اوراق اعتمادهما الى صاحب الجلالة الملك المعظم صباح اليوم .

علمنا ان الدقيق قد انضم الى المواد الغذائية التى تباع الان فى اسواق اقليم طرفاية .

مازالت عمليات جمع التبرعات ،

الى الغـــالطـــين .. المسالـ

نـحـن أيـضـا -- مـضـطـر

جاءت احداث الشرق الاوسط كريح صرصر عاتية .. لاعلى منسميهم اعداء العرب ، بل علينا من الخليج الى المحيط ...

ولقد زعزعت هذه الريح العاتية معنويات الشعوب العربية كلها وكشف لحكوماتها ما كانت تخبئه الشعوب لها .. كما كشفت للشعوب حقيقة عدد من الحكومات ..

فكانت احداث الشرق الاوسط نقطة فاصلة بين عهدين .

عهد الكذب المتبادل .. والاستسلام للامر الواقع .. والاستئناس بعناصر الشر ..

وعهد اليقظة والوعى وهو العهد الذى حملتنا اليه او حملته الينا هذه الريح الصرصر العاتية التى تسمى احداث الشرق الاوسط .

ففى الوقت الذى اكتشفت فيه الجزائر ان خطر اسرائيل على ابواب عاصمتها وان عليها ان تستعد لمواجهة عدوان الطائرات الاسرائيلية التى قد تغير على الجزائر — وعلينا — بين آونة واخرى .. فحفرت الخنادق ونصبت المدافع ... وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه عملاق الثورة العربية جمال عبد الناصر ان عظمته ابعدته عن الحقيقة .. وان المحيط الذى يطمئن اليه ملىء هو ايضا بضعاف الايمان والحشاشين وعيون العدو .. فقام وحل الوزارة ونزل بنفسه ليراس حزب الاتحاد الاشتراكى ، وطرد اخاه وصديقه عبد الحكيم عامر الذى اصبحت بعض الاوساط الشعبية عندنا تسميه عبد الحكيم خاوى وما الى ذلك من تطورات طرات بعد العدوان ..

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الرئيس بورقيبة ان شعب تونس الذى كان يصفق له على خطبه عندما كان يهاجم العرب وحكوماتهم وقطع علاقاته مع الدول العربية ، هو غير شعب تونس الحقيقى ، وان شعب تونس على حقيقته لا تصل اخباره كاملة الى الزعيم الاكبر فاضطر للتشطيب بالقلم الاحمر على كل مخططاته الداخلية والخارجية .

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الملك حسين انه لا سلام ولا امان مع اعداء الدين الاسلامى وان الهدف الوحيد للاستعمار هو دائما وابدا الاحتفاظ بما هو دون القوات العالمية الاربع تحت الحجر والرقابة وتركها تعيش على فضلات المجتمعات الغربية ... فاضطر الملك حسين للتشطيب هو ايضا بقلم احمر على مخططاته ... ووضع القلم الاحمر وحمل رشاشته ليخرج الى الشوارع يقاوم الحقيقة الواقعية التى كان يخفيها عنه دائما اصدقاؤه الامريكيون والانجليز .. واستبسل الملك حسين واكتشف ان الشعب معه .. واضطر لتعديل الوزارة .. وابعاد الوزراء الذين كانوا يدفعونه فى طريق الغلط .

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الملك ادريس أن سكوته على قواعد الاستعمار العسكرية فى بلاده .. لم يمنعها من ان تدخل مباشرة فى المعركة ضده .. وضد جيوشه وضد مقدسات دينه .. فاضطر لان يصيح .. ويصرخ .. ويطرد قواعد الاستعمار من ارضه .

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشفت كل دولة عربية موقفا جديدا وحقائق جديدة كانت تجهلها او تتجاهلها خوفا او مسايرة او مجاملة او ضعفا امام العطاء السخى هبت كل الدول العربية لتغير الطريق .. وتغير الاتجاه.. وتاخذ العدة للعدو الذى كان يعايشها ويجاملها على صفحات الجرائد ويز
المؤتمرات والم
للوقت .

ولبنان ال
رجال الابناك
وردة سكين
الحقيقى واضح

فى هذا
نحن هنا

ماذا اكت
اتخذنا ...

ايمارسنا
كانوا يتخ
وابتساماتنا
مسالك لنسفن

الم نفتح
المجردة ..

انتصو
احداث الشر
العاتية لم تج
غطاءها ..
جلاليبها ... وكش
حقيقتنا .. بعد
هما اعتى منا

ام نتوقع
السير وحدها
تنتظر الجزائر
الورود والزهو

شىء مس
ولابد
عيوننا ما دمنا
عيون اخواننا

وللحديث

*

كسة جمال ..
امام العاصفة

يصبح رئيسا للحكومة
عبد الناصر

ورد من القاهرة ان الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر مستمر فى التعديلات السياسية والحكومية التى خططها والتى تستهدف اشراك الشعب كله فى المعركة وفى التعبئة العامة .

فقد شكل حكومة احتفظ لنفسه بمنصب الرئاسة فيها . كما انه احتفظ لنفسه بمنصب رئيس الاتحاد الاشتراكى العربى الذى كان يراسه السيد على صبرى .

أخبار الوطن باختصار

غادر صباح امس مطار البيضاء السيد احمد العلوى وزير الصناعة والمعادن والتجارة والصناعة التقليدية متوجها الى روما عن طريق باريس .

الى ايطاليا بامر من صاحب الجلالة لاجراء محادثات مع الاوساط الرسمية الايطالية حول العلاقات بين المغرب وايطاليا على الخصوص وحول الوضع العالمى بصفة عامة .

عاد امس الدكتور احمد العراقى وزيرنا فى الخارجية من الكويت بعد ان شارك فى مؤتمر وزراء الخارجية العرب الذى كان منعقدا هناك . هذا

سيواصلون اجتماعاتهم بنيويورك حسب ما ادلى به وزيرنا فى التصريح الذى ادلى به لدى عودته من الكويت .

زار مديرية التشريفات الملكية والاوسمة صباح امس سفير سويسرا الجديد فى الرباط السيد جان ستروهلان . وسفير المملكة الليبية

هذا و
الجديدان او
الجلالة الم

علمنا
الى المواد ا
فى اسواق ا

مازالت

ـحن أيضا -- مضطرون ..

جاءت احداث الشرق الاوسط كريح صرصر عاتية .. لاعلى من نسميهم اعداء العرب ، بل علينا من الخليج الى المحيط ...

ولقد زعزعت هذه الريح العاتية معنويات الشعوب العربية كلها وكشف لحكوماتها ما كانت تخبئه الشعوب لها .. كما كشفت للشعوب حقيقة عدد من الحكومات ..

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ففى الوقت الذى اكتشفت فيه الجزائر ان خطر اسرائيل على ابواب عاصمتها وان عليها ان تستعد لمواجهة عدوان الطائرات الاسرائيلية التى قد تغير على الجزائر — وعلينا — بين آونة واخرى .. فحفرت الخنادق ونصبت المدافع ... وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه عملاق الثورة العربية جمال عبد الناصر ان عظمته ابعدته عن الحقيقة .. وان المحيط الذى يطمئن اليه ملىء هو ايضا بضعاف الايمان والحشاشين وعيون العدو .. فقام وحل الوزارة ونزل بنفسه ليراس حزب الاتحاد الاشتراكى ، وطرد اخاه وصديقه عبد الحكيم عامر الذى اصبحت بعض الاوساط الشعبية عندنا تسميه عبد الحكيم خاوى وما الى ذلك من تطورات طرات بعد العدوان ..

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وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الملك ادريس ان سكوته على قواعد الاستعمار العسكرية فى بلاده .. لم يمنعها من ان تدخل مباشرة فى المعركة ضده .. وضد جيوشه وضد مقدسات دينه .. فاضطر لان يصيح .. ويصرخ .. ويطرد قواعد الاستعمار من ارضه .

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ولبنان التى كانت تسمى جنة رجال الابناك اكتشفت أن تحت كل وردة سكين ، وأن هدف الاستعمار الحقيقى واضح جلى .

فى هذا الوقت بالذات .!
نحن هنا فى المغرب ...

ماذا اكتشفنا .. واى الاتجاهات اتخذنا ...

ايمارسنا شك فى أن هناك من كانوا يتخذون من مجاملاتنا وابتساماتنا ونضجنا السياسى مسالك لنسفنا ونسف مقدساتنا ...

الم نفتح بعد عيوننا على الحقائق المجردة ..

انتصور ... او نتوهم ... أن احداث الشرق الاوسط وريحها العاتية لم تسحب من على اعيننا غطاءها ... ومن فوق اردافنا جلاليبها ... وكشفتنا نحن ايضا على حقيقتنا .. بعد ان كشفت وزعزعت من هما اعتى منا واقوى ..

ام نتوقع أن قافلتنا ستستانف السير وحدها ... وان الطائرات التى تنتظر الجزائر قنابلها ستطلق علينا الورود والزهور ...

شىء مستبعد ...!. ومستحيل !!
ولابد أن نشعر بالخشب فى عيوننا ما دمنا قد شاهدنا القذى فى عيون اخواننا .

وللحديث بقية .

مصطفى العلوى

* * *

...سة جمال ..
...ام العاصفة

...يصبح رئيسا للحكومة
عبد الناصر

ورد من القاهرة ان الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر مستمر فى التعديلات السياسية والحكومية التى خططها والتى تستهدف اشراك الشعب كله فى المعركة وفى التعبئة العامة .

فقد شكل حكومة احتفظ لنفسه بمنصب الرئاسة فيها . كما انه احتفظ لنفسه بمنصب رئيس الاتحاد الاشتراكى العربى الذى كان يراسه السيد على صبرى .

...الوطن
...

...مس مطار البيضاء
... وزير الصناعة
... الصناعة التقليدية
...ن طريق باريس .

...ح السيد الوزير
... الوطن بانه متوجه الى ايطاليا بامر من صاحب الجلالة لاجراء محادثات مع الاوساط الرسمية الايطالية حول العلاقات بين المغرب وايطاليا على الخصوص وحول الوضع العالمى بصفة عامة .

عاد امس الدكتور احمد العراقى وزيرنا فى الخارجية من الكويت بعد ان شارك فى مؤتمر وزراء الخارجية العرب الذى كان منعقدا هناك . هذا ومن المعلوم ان وزراء خارجية العرب سيواصلون اجتماعاتهم بنيويورك حسب ما ادلى به وزيرنا فى التصريح الذى ادلى به لدى عودته من الكويت .

زار مديرية التشريفات الملكية والاوسمة صباح امس سفير سويسرا الجديد فى الرباط السيد جان ستروهلان . وسفير المملكة الليبية الجديد السيد عبد القادر العلام ، ووقعا فى الدفتر الذهبى .

هذا وسيقدم السفيران الجديدان اوراق اعتمادهما الى صاحب الجلالة الملك المعظم صباح اليوم .

علمنا ان الدقيق قد انضم الى المواد الغذائية التى تباع الان فى اسواق اقليم طرفاية .

مازالت عمليات جمع التبرعات ، لفائدة منكوبى الحرب ، مستمرة فى جميع مناطق المغرب .

الى الغالطين .. المسالمين

نحن أيضا .. مضطرون

جاءت احداث الشرق الاوسط كريح صرصر عاتية .. لاعلى من نسميهم اعداء العرب ، بل علينا من الخليج الى المحيط ...

ولقد زعزعت هذه الريح العاتية معنويات الشعوب العربية كلها وكشف لحكوماتها ما كانت تخبئه الشعوب لها .. كما كشفت للشعوب حقيقة عدد من الحكومات ..

فكانت احداث الشرق الاوسط نقطة فاصلة بين عهدين .

عهد الكذب المتبادل .. والاستسلام للامر الواقع .. والاستئناس بعناصر الشر ..

وعهد اليقظة والوعى وهو العهد الذى حملتنا اليه او حملته الينا هذه الريح الصرصر العاتية التى تسمى احداث الشرق الاوسط .

ففى الوقت الذى اكتشفت فيه الجزائر ان خطر اسرائيل على ابواب عاصمتها وان عليها ان تستعد لمواجهة عدوان الطائرات الاسرائيلية التى قد تغير على الجزائر — وعلينا — بين آونة واخرى .. فحفرت الخنادق ونصبت المدافع ... وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه عملاق الثورة العربية جمال عبد الناصر ان عظمته ابعدته عن الحقيقة .. وان المحيط الذى يطمئن اليه ملىء هو ايضا بضعاف الايمان والحشاشين وعيون العدو .. فقام وحل الوزارة ونزل بنفسه ليراس حزب الاتحاد الاشتراكى ، وطرد اخاه وصديقه عبد الحكيم عامر الذى اصبحت بعض الاوساط الشعبية عندنا تسميه عبد الحكيم خاوى وما الى ذلك من تطورات طرات بعد العدوان ..

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الرئيس بورقيبة ان شعب تونس الذى كان يصفق له على خطبه عندما كان يهاجم العرب وحكوماتهم وقطع علاقاته مع الدول العربية ، هو غير شعب تونس الحقيقى ، وان شعب تونس على حقيقته لا تصل اخباره كاملة الى الزعيم الاكبر فاضطر للتشطيب بالقلم الاحمر على كل مخططاته الداخلية والخارجية .

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الملك حسين انه لا سلام ولا امان مع اعداء الدين الاسلامى وان الهدف الوحيد للاستعمار هو دائما وابدا الاحتفاظ بما هو دون القوات العالمية الاربع تحت الحجر والرقابة وتركها تعيش على فضلات المجتمعات الغربية ... فاضطر الملك حسين للتشطيب هو ايضا بقلم احمر على مخططاته ... ووضع القلم الاحمر وحمل رشاشته ليخرج الى الشوارع يقاوم الحقيقة الواقعية التى كان يخفيها عنه دائما اصدقاؤه الامريكيون والانجليز .. واستبسل الملك حسين واكتشف ان الشعب معه .. واضطر لتعديل الوزارة .. وابعاد الوزراء الذين كانوا يدفعونه فى طريق الغلط .

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشف فيه الملك ادريس ان سكوته على قواعد الاستعمار العسكرية فى بلاده .. لم يمنعها من ان تدخل مباشرة فى المعركة ضده .. وضد جيوشه وضد مقدسات دينه .. فاضطر لان يصيح .. ويصرخ .. ويطرد قواعد الاستعمار من ارضه .

وفى الوقت الذى اكتشفت كل دولة عربية موقفا جديدا وحقائق جديدة كانت تجهلها او تتجاهلها خوفا او مسايرة او مجاملة او ضعفا امام العطاء السخى هبت كل الدول العربية لتغير الطريق .. وتغير الاتجاه.. وتاخذ العدة للعدو الذى كان يعايشها ويجاملها على صفحات الجرائد ويراق المؤتمرات والموا للوقت .

ولبنان التى رجال الابناك اك وردة سكين ، الحقيقى واضح

فى هذا الو نحن هنا فى

ماذا اكتش اتخذنا ...

ايمارسنا ن كانوا يتخذ وابتساماتنا و مسالك لنسفنا

الم نفتح ب المجردة ..

انتصور احداث الشرق العاتية لم تد غطاءها ... جلاليبها ... وكش حقيقتنا .. بعد أ هما اعتى منا

ام نتوقع السير وحدها تنتظر الجزائر الورود والزهو

شىء مس ولابد عيوننا ما دمنا عيون اخواننا

وللحديث

*

كسة جمال ..
امام العاصفة

يصبح رئيسا للحكومة
عبد الناصر

ورد من القاهرة ان الرئيس جمال عبد الناصر مستمر فى التعديلات السياسية والحكومية التى خططها والتى تستهدف اشراك الشعب كله فى المعركة وفى التعبئة العامة .

فقد شكل حكومة احتفظ لنفسه بمنصب الرئاسة فيها . كما انه احتفظ لنفسه بمنصب رئيس الاتحاد الاشتراكى العربى الذى كان يراسه السيد على صبرى .

أخبار الوطن باختصار

غادر صباح امس مطار البيضاء السيد احمد العلوى وزير الصناعة والمعادن والتجارة والصناعة التقليدية متوجها الى روما عن طريق باريس .

هذا وقد صرح السيد الوزير لدى مغادرته ارض الوطن بانه متوجه الى ايطاليا بامر من صاحب الجلالة لاجراء محادثات مع الاوساط الرسمية الايطالية حول العلاقات بين المغرب وايطاليا على الخصوص وحول الوضع العالمى بصفة عامة .

عاد امس الدكتور احمد العراقى وزيرنا فى الخارجية من الكويت بعد ان شارك فى مؤتمر وزراء الخارجية العرب الذى كان منعقدا هناك . هذا ومن المعلوم ان وزراء خارجية العرب سيواصلون اجتماعاتهم بنيويورك حسب ما ادلى به وزيرنا فى التصريح الذى ادلى به لدى عودته من الكويت .

زار مديرية التشريفات الملكية والاوسمة صباح امس سفير سويسرا الجديد فى الرباط السيد جان ستروهلان . وسفير المملكة الليبية الجديد السيد عبد القادر العلام ، ووقعا فى الدفتر الذهبى .

القدس تستغيثك ايها المسلم

بقلم ابو بكر المرينى

اليهود فى قبلتيك ايها

يعبثون بشرف بناتكم على مرأى ومسمع من امهاتهن واخواتهن الصغيرات ..

ان اليهود ايها الاخوة المسلمون يذيقون اخواننا من صنوف التعذيب مالم تعرفه الدنيا من قبل ..
ان اليهود فى القدس وفى غزة وفى بئر السبع وفى بيت لحم .. وخان يونس .. ورفح .. يصبون حقد الف ونصف من الاعوام على اخوان لكم فى الدين فسارعوا الى نجدتهم .. هبوا الى نصرة كلمات الله .. وصيانة عرض نسائكم ايها المسلمون ..
ان اليهود فى الارض المحتلة .. وفى بيت المقدس بالخصوص يطبقون الآية التى تقول : « يقتلون النبيئين بغير حق ، ذلك بما عصوا وكانوا يعتدون » « كانوا لا يتناهون عن منكر فعلوه »

انهم يعيدون التاريخ من جديد .. ويستهزئون بكلمات ربكم .. ويقتلون المؤننين بالقائهم من الصوامع .. فهبوا لاغاثة كلمة الحق ونصرة دين الهدى

انكم ايها الاخوة تمثلون ثلث سكان المعمور وانكم بايمانكم وقوتكم لقادرون على اتيان المجائب .. لا محق اسرائيل وحسب .. انكم تمثلون القوة التى صنعت التاريخ المعاصر ومهدت له .. فكيف لا تثير مشاعركم اهانة اليهود لاولى قبلتيكم ..

ايرضيكم أن تدور الاقداح وتصدح الموسيقى الصاخبة وتلتحم الاجساد العارية فى رقصات خليعة وسط المسجد الاقصى ..

ايرضيكم ان تنتهك حرماتكم على مرأى ومسمع من العالم ولا تحركون ساكنا ..

ان الله يأمركم بالجهاد فى سبيله .. فكيف بى اراكم لا تسارعون الى مغفرة من الله وجنة عرضها كعرض السماء والارض .

اغيثوا كلمات الله التى اخرسها اليهود فى اولى قبلتيكم .. والله لن يخذلكم لان وعدكم النصر ما دمتم تنصرون كلماته .. « كتب الله لاغلبن انا ورسلى » « واينصرن الله من ينصره » « ان الله يحب الذين يقاتلون فى سبيله صفا كانهم بنيان مرصوص »

هذه الدعوة جاء دوركم لتلبيتها .. فبادروا ولا تهنوا .. « ان تنصروا الله ينصركم ويثبت اقدامكم »

ما لزعامات واللوء خفيض

وجناح الهدى بقدس مهيض

غدا يا ولدي

جلست تحدث طفلها الصغير وهى تحت ظل ازرة .. وكان هو فى سنته الخامسة جميلا حلو التقاسيم .. انه ابن جندى عربى لاقى حتفه فى ساحة الشرف يوم المعركة الاولى :

كانت كلماتها دامعة .. ولكنها كانت مسلحة بالايمان .. قالت له وهى تمسح راسه الصغير :
غدا ياولدى .. سوف تكبر ..

وتسالنى عن ابيك ، لانك الان لا

غدا سوف تسالنى عن والدك .. وهل هو مسافر هذا السفر الطويل .. وتدمع عيناى وانا الى تلك الهضبة المكسوة بربيع الحياة .. واقول لك فى صوت مبحوح هناك كان يحارب ابوك فى بسالة وشجاعة من اجل ارضك تلك التى اغتصبها اعداء الانسانية ..

وستسالنى غدا عن تفاصيل هذه الايام فاحكيها لك بكل دقة

خرافة السلام

للشاعر : زكى قنصل

هل لى الى مهد السلام سبيل
الليل داج والطريق طويل
عصفت بى الاشواق عاتية اللظى
واحر قلب بالدموع يسيل
لتكاد تغرق فى الظلام سفينتى
لولا بصيص للرجاء ضئيل
يامنكر شكواى عذرك بين
وقع الانين على السليم ثقيل
هيهات يحملنى جناح خائف
واخوه فى اصفاده مشلول
لهفى على القدس انطوت اعلامه
وكبت باشبال النضال خيول
يمشى الاصيل بين الاصيل مطاطئا
فيه ويشمخ واغل مرذول
ولهدنة النكراء اصل بلائنا
فى عنق عاقدها الدم المطلول
لولا حبائلها لحطم سيفنا
وكر الرذيلة وانتهت«اسرائيل»
لهفى على احرار ناغصت بهم
بيد وضاقت انجد وسهول
مليون لاجىء فى العراء تشردوا
لم يختلج لهوانهم مسؤول
نصبوا على درب الرياح خيامهم
ينكى جراحهم غد مجهول
ان يرقدوا فالذعر فى احلامهم
واذا صحوا فالهول والترحيل
الحر يجلدهم بنار سياطه
والقر فوقهم سيف مسلول
والجوع يزرع بينهم آفاته
فلم غلة زرعت عزريل
يزهو عليهم بفتات منعم
ويمن بالثوب الارث بخيل
ويتاجر المتهودون ببؤسهم
ان اللئيم عتاده التدجيل
ياخائفين على السلام الا اخجلوا
دعوى السلام خرافة وفضول
او بعد ان شهد الورى عواتكم
راد النهار يصونكم منديل..
لا حق الا للقوى بشرعكم
فعلام هذا الكذب والتضليل
بيت الصلاة جعلتموه مغارة
يسعى به لص ويسرح غول
انا شهدنا من رواية سلمكم
فصلا فقزز نفسنا التمثيل
القدس مسرحه واولاد الخنى
ابطاله وعظاته التنكيل
اما ضحاياه فشعب آمن
ارضى الالاه فقاله قابيل
طمع الذئاب به فكنتم بابهم
ان الافاعى للذئاب تميل

القدس تستغيثك ايها المسلم

بقلم ابو بكر المرينى

اللة اكبر ...
نداء الجلالة .. اخرسه اليهود فى مآذن بيت المقدس .. اولى قبلتيك ايها المسلم .. فى كل بلد وقطر ..
الله اكبر ..

النداء الذى يهتز له الكون .. وتفرح له الملائكة .. ويصعد الى السماء ليشيع المسك فى أرجاء الجنان والفراديس .. هذا النداء اسكته اليهود فى صوامع المسجد الاقصى .. الذى اسرى اليه الله نبى الهدى محمدا خاتم النبيئين ..
الله اكبر ..

الدعوة التى يقشعر لسماعها المؤمنون .. فيسارعون الى تلبيتها زرافات ووحدنا لافروق بينهم وانما اكرمهم عند الله اتقاهم .. هذه الدعوة الى الاجتماع فى بيت الله لمناجاة الله فى خشوع وخضوع .. هذه الدعوة لا تسمع اليوم فى بيت المقدس .. لان اليهود ارادوا ان يخمدوا لهيبها .. فاخمدوها .. ويريدون بذلك .... ان يطفئوا نور الله بافواههم والله متم نوره ولو كره الكافرون ..
الله اكبر ..

تناديكم يامعشر المسلمين فى كل بلد قطر .. فهبوا لنجدتها فى المسجد الاقصى .. ولا تظنوا ان اليهود سيغادرون القدس احتراما لشعوركم وقد طعنوكم فى الصميم .. ولكنهم سيخرجون باذن الله .. ان توحدت كلمتكم .. وصفت قلوبكم .. وقوى ايمانكم بالله .. انهم سيخرجون اذلة منها كما خرجوا اول مرة .. وهذا يتوقف على استعدادكم لنصرة كلمة الله .. وعلى غيرتكم على دينكم واولى قبلتيكم ..
الله اكبر ..

ايها المسلم .. تبحث عمن يزلزل بها سماء المسجد الاقصى .. لان اليهود يعيثون فيه فسادا .. فقد اشاعوا المحرمات فى فناء المسجد .. ويرقصون فى ابهائه ناشرين الخلاعة .. مهينين بذلك كرامتنا ايها الاخوة المسلمون فى كل بلد وقطر ..

ان بيت المقدس عرفت من الاذلال والمهانة مالم تسجله احداث التاريخ من قبل .. ان اليهود ينهكون فيها حرمات نسائكم علانية ايها المسلمون فى كل بلد وقطر ..
ويقتلون اولادهن وهن تحت وطأة العذاب والتنكيل ..
ان اليهود ايها المسلمون فى كل بلد

يعبثون بشرف بناتكم على مرأى ومسمع من امهاتهن واخواتهن الصغيرات ..

ان اليهود ايها الاخوة المسلمون يذيقون اخواننا من صنوف التعذيب مالم تعرفه الدنيا من قبل ..
ان اليهود فى القدس وفى غزة وفى بئر السبع وفى بيت لحم .. وخان يونس .. ورفح .. يصبون حقد الف ونصف من الاعوام على اخوان لكم فى الدين فسارعوا الى نجدتهم ..
هبوا الى نصرة كلمات الله .. وصيانة عرض نسائكم ايها المسلمون ..
ان اليهود فى الارض المحتلة .. وفى بيت المقدس بالخصوص يطبقون الآية التى تقول : « يقتلون النبيئين بغير حق ، ذلك بما عصوا وكانوا يعتدون » « كانوا لا يتناهون عن منكر فعلوه »

انهم يعيدون التاريخ من جديد .. ويستهزئون بكلمات ربكم .. ويقتلون المؤذنين بالقائهم من الصوامع .. فهبوا لاغاثة كلمة الحق ونصرة دين الهدى

انكم ايها الاخوة تمثلون ثلث سكان المعمور وانكم بايمانكم وقوتكم لقادرون على اتيان العجائب .. لا محق اسرائيل وحسب .. انكم

تمثلون القوة التى صنعت التاريخ المعاصر ومهدت له .. فكيف لا تثير مشاعركم اهانة اليهود لاولى قبلتيكم ..

ايرضيكم ان تدور الاقداح وتصدح الموسيقى الصاخبة وتلتحم الاجساد العارية فى رقصات خليعة وسط المسجد الاقصى ..

ايرضيكم ان تنتهك حرماتكم على مرأى ومسمع من العالم ولا تحركون ساكنا ..

ان الله يأمركم بالجهاد فى سبيله .. فكيف بى اراكم لا تسارعون الى مغفرة من الله وجنة عرضها كعرض السماء والارض.

اغيثوا كلمات الله التى اخرسها اليهود فى اولى قبلتيكم .. والله لن يخذلكم لان وعدكم النصر ما دمتم تنصرون كلماته .. « كتب الله لاغلبن انا ورسلى » « وليتصرن الله من ينصره » « ان الله يحب الذين يقاتلون فى سبيله صفا كانهم بنيان مرصوص »

هذه الدعوة جاء دوركم لتلبيتها .. فبادروا ولا تهنوا .. « ان تنصروا الله ينصركم ويثبت اقدامكم »

ما ازعامات واللوء خفيض

وجناح الهدى بقدس مهيض

غدا يا ولدي

جلست تحدث طفلها الصغير وهى تحت ظل ازرة .. وكان هو فى سنته الخامسة جميلا حلو التقاسيم .. انه ابن جندى عربى لاقى حتفه فى ساحة الشرف يوم المعركة الاولى :

كانت كلماتها دامعة .. ولكنها كانت مسلحة بالايمان .. قالت له وهى تمسح راسه الصغير :
غدا ياولدى .. سوف تكبر ..

وتسالنى عن ابيك ، لانك الان لا تعرف معنى الابوة .. ولكنك تعيش مع اطفال فى سنك

غدا سوف تسالنى عن والدك .. وهل هو مسافر هذا السفر الطويل .. وتدمع عيناى وانا الى تلك الهضبة المكسوة بربيع الحياة .. واقول لك فى صوت مبحوح هناك كان يحارب ابوك فى بسالة وشجاعة من اجل ارضك تلك التى اغتصبها اعداء الانسانية ..

وستسالنى غدا عن تفاصيل هذه الايام فاحكيها لك بكل دقة لاننى عشتها لحظة لحظة .. وسيسرى فى دمك الثار .. وتجرى

القدس تستغيثك ايها المسلم

بقلم ابو بكر المرينى

يعبثون بشرف بناتكم على مـــرأى ومسمع من امهاتهن واخواتهـــن الصغيرات ..

ان اليهود ايها الاخوة المسلمـــون يذيقون اخواننا من صنوف التعذيـب مالم تعرفه الدنيا من قبل ..
ان اليهود فى القدس وفى غـزة وفى بئـر السبـع وفى بيت لحم .. وخان يونس .. ورفح .. يصبون حقد الف ونصف من الاعوام على اخوان لكـم فى الديـن فسارعوا الى نجدتهم .. هبوا الى نصرة كلمات الله .. وصيانة عرض نسائكم ايها المسلمون ..
ان اليهود فى الارض المحتلة .. وفـى بيت المقـدس بالخصوص يطبقـون الآيـة التى تقول : « يقتلون النبيئين بغير حق ، ذلك بما عصوا وكانـوا يعتدون » « كانوا لا يتناهون عن منكر فعلوه »

انهم يعيدون التاريـــخ من جديد .. ويستهزئون بكلمات ربكم .. ويقتلون المؤذنين بالقائهم من الصوامـع .. فهبوا لاغاثـة كلمة الحـق ونصرة دين الهدى

انكـم ايها الاخوة تمثلون ثلث سكان المعمور وانكم بايمانكم وقوتكـم لقادرون على اتيـان العجائب .. لا محق اسرائيل وحسب .. انكـم تمثلون القوة التى صنعت التاريـخ المعاصر ومهدت له .. فكيف لا تثـير مشاعركـم اهانة اليهود لاولـى قبلتيكـم ..

ايرضيكم ان تدور الاقـداح وتصدح الموسيقى الصاخبة وتلتحم الاجساد العاريـة فى رقصات خليعة وسط المسجد الاقصى ..

ايرضيكم ان تنتهك حرماتكم عـلى مرأى ومسمع من العالم ولا تحركون ساكنـا ..

ان الله يأمركم بالجهاد فى سبيلـه .. فكيف بى اراكم لا تسارعون الـى مغفرة من الله وجنـة عرضـها كعرض السماء والارض .

اغيثوا كلمات الله التى اخرسهـا اليهود فى اولى قبلتيكم .. والله لـن يخذلكم لان وعدكم النصر ما دمتـم تنصرون كلماتـه .. « كتب الله لاغلبن انا ورسلى » « واينصرن الله مـن ينصره » « ان الله يحب الذيـن يقاتلون فى سبيله صفا كانهم بنيـان مرصوص »

هذه الدعوة جـاء دوركم لتلبيتها .. فبادروا ولا تهنوا .. « ان تنصروا الله ينصركم ويثبت اقدامكم »

ما الزعامات واللوء خفيض

وجناح الهدى بقدس مهيض

غدا يا ولدي

جلست تحدث طفلها الصغير وهى تحت ظـل ازرة .. وكان هو فى سنته الخامسة جميلا حلو التقاسيم .. انـه ابن جندى عربى لاقى حتفه فى ساحة الشرف يوم المعركـة الاولى :

كانت كلماتها دامعة .. ولكنهـا كانت مسلحة بالايمان .. قالت لـه وهى تمسح راسه الصغير :
غدا ياولدى .. سوف تكبـر ..

وتسالنى عـن ابيك ، لانك الان لا تعرف معنى الابوة .. ولكنـك تعيش مـع اطفال فى سنـك يشابهونك فى الوضع الاجتماعى .. آباؤهم جميعـا ماتوا فى الجهاد ، برصاص العدو ..

غدا سوف تسالنى عن والدك .. وهل هو مسافـر هذا السفـر الطويـل .. وتدمع عيناى وانـا الى تلـك الهضبـة المكسوة بربيـع الحياة .. واقول لك فى صـوت مبحوح هناك كان يحارب ابـوك فى بسالة وشجاعـة من اجل ارضك تلـك التى اغتصبهـا اعـداء الانسانيـة ..

وستسالنى غـدا عن تفاصيل هذه الايـام فاحكيها لك بكل دقـة لاننى عشتهـا لحظـة لحظة .. وسيسرى فى دمـك الثار .. وتجرى فى عروقـك النخوة والشهامـة ..

البقية ص 6

خرافة السلام

للشاعر : زكى قنصل

هل لى الى مهد السلام سبيل
الليل داج والطريق طويـل
عصفت بى الاشواق عاتية اللظى
واحر قلب بالدموع يسيـل
لنكاد تغرق فى الظلام سفينتى
لولا بصيص للرجاء ضئيـل
يامنكر شكواى عذرك بـين
وقع الانين على السليم ثقيـل
هيهات يحملنى جناح خـائف
واخوه فى اصفاده مشلـول
لهفى على القدس انطوت اعلامه
وكبت باشبال النضال خيـول
يمشى الاصيل بين الاصيل مطأطئا
فيه ويشمخ واغل مـرذول
ولهدنة النكراء اصل بلائنـا
فى عنق عاقدها الدم المطلـول
لولا حبائلها لحطم سيفنـا
وكر الرذيلة وانتهت«اسرائيل»
لهفى على احرار ناغصت بهـم
بيد وضاقت انجد وسهـول
مليون لاجىء فى العراء تشردوا
لم يختلج لهوانهم مسـؤول
نصبوا على درب الرياح خيامهم
ينكى جراحهم غد مجهـول
ان يرقدوا فالذعر فى احلامهم
واذا صحوا فالهول والترحيل
الحر يجلدهم بنار سياطـه
والقر فوقهم سيف مسلـول
والجوع يزرع بينهم آفاتـه
فلم غلة زرعت عزريـل
يزهو عليهم بفتات منعـم
ويمن بالثوب الارث بخيـل
ويتاجر المتهودون ببؤسهـم
ان اللئيم عتاده التدجيـل
ياخائفين على السلام الا اخجلوا
دعوى السلام خرافة وفضول
او بعد ان شهد الورى عوانكم
راد النهار يصونكم منديـل..
لا حق الا للقوى بشرعكـم
فعلام هذا الكذب والتضليـل
بيت الصلاة جعلتموه مغـارة
يسعى به لص ويسرح غـول
انا شهدنا من رواية سلمكـم
فصلا فقزز نفسنا التمثيـل
القدس مسرحه واولاد الخـنى
ابطاله وعظاته التنكيـل
اما ضحاياه فشعب آمـن
ارضى الاله فقاله قابيـل
طمع الذئـاب به فكنتم بابهـم
ان الافاعى للذئاب تميـل
لولا مساعيكم لاخفق حلمهـم
واستئصل السرطان وهو وبيل

البقية ص 6

القدس تستغيث ايها المسلم

بقلم ابو بكر المرينى

اللة اكبـــر ...
نداء الجلالـــة .. اخـــرسه اليهود فى مآذن بيت المقدس .. اولى قبلتيك ايها المسلم .. فى كل بلد وقطر ..
الله اكبـــر ..

النداء الذى يهتز له الكون .. وتفرح له الملائكة .. ويصعد الى السمـــاء ليشيع المسك فى ارجاء الجنـــان والفراديس .. هـــذا النداء اسكتـــه اليهود فى صوامع المسجد الاقصى .. الذى اسرى اليه الله نبى الهـــدى محمدا خاتم النبيئين ..
الله اكبـــر ..

الدعوة التى يقشعر لسماعهـــا المؤمنـــون .. فيسارعون الى تلبيتها زرافات ووحدنا لافروق بينهم وانمـــا اكرمهم عند الله اتقاهم .. هذه الدعوة الى الاجتماع فى بيت الله لمناجاة الله فى خشوع وخضوع .. هذه الدعـــوة لا تسمع اليـــوم فى بيت المقدس .. لان اليهود ارادوا ان يخمدوا لهيبهـــا .. فاخمدوهـــا .. ويريدون بذلك .... ان يطفئوا نور الله بافواههم والله متـــم نوره ولو كره الكافرون ..
الله اكبـــر ..

تناديكم يامعشر المسلمين فى كل بلد قطر .. فهبوا لنجدتها فى المسجـــد الاقصى .. ولا تظنوا ان اليهـــود سيغادرون القدس احتراما لشعوركم وقد طعنوكم فى الصميم .. ولكنهـــم سيخرجون باذن الله .. ان توحـــدت كلمتكـــم .. وصفت قلوبكم .. وقـــوى ايمانكـــم بالله .. انهم سيخرجـــون اذلـــة منها كما خرجوا اول مـــرة .. وهذا يتوقف على استعدادكم لنصرة كلمة الله .. وعلى غيرتكم على دينكـــم واولى قبلتيكم ..
الله اكبـــر ..

ايها المسلـــم .. تبحث عمن يزلزل بها سماء المسجد الاقصى .. لان اليهـــود يعيثون فيه فسادا .. فقد اشاعـــوا المحرمات فى فناء المسجد .. ويرقصون فى ابهائه ناشرين الخلاعة .. مهينين بذلـــك كرامتنا ايها الاخوة المسلمون فى كل بلـــد وقطر ..

ان بيت المقدس عـــرفت من الاذلال والمهانـــة مالم تسجله احـــداث التاريـــخ من قبل .. ان اليهـــود ينهكون فيها حرمات نسائكم علانيـــة ايها المسلمون فى كل بلد وقطر ..
ويقتلون اولادهن وهن تحت وطـــاة العذاب والتنكيل ..
ان اليهود ايها المسلمون فى كل بلـــد وقطر ..

يعبثون بشرف بناتكم على مـــرأى ومسمع من امهاتهن واخواتهـــن الصغيرات ..

ان اليهود ايها الاخوة المسلمـــون يذيقون اخواننا من صنوف التعذيـــب مالم تعرفه الدنيا من قبل ..
ان اليهود فى القدس وفى غـــزة وفى بئـــر السبـــع وفى بيت لحم .. وخان يونس .. ورفح .. يصبون حقد الف ونصف من الاعوام على اخوان لكـــم فى الديـــن فسارعوا الى نجدتهم .. هبوا الى نصرة كلمات الله .. وصيانة عرض نسائكم ايها المسلمون ..
ان اليهود فى الارض المحتلة .. وفـــى بيت المقـــدس بالخصوص يطبقـــون الآيـــة التى تقول : « يقتلون النبيئين بغير حق ، ذلك بما عصوا وكانـــوا يعتدون » « كانوا لا يتناهون عن منكر فعلوه »

انهم يعيدون التاريـــخ من جديد .. ويستهزئون بكلمات ربكم .. ويقتلون المؤذنين بالقائهم من الصوامـــع .. فهبوا لاغاثـــة كلمة الحـــق ونصرة دين الهدى

انكـــم ايها الاخوة تمثلون ثلث سكان المعمور وانكم بايمانكم وقوتكـــم لقادرون على اتيـــان العجائب .. لا محق اسرائيل وحسب .. انكـــم تمثلون القوة التى صنعت التاريـــخ المعاصر ومهدت له .. فكيف لا تثـــير مشاعركـــم اهانة اليهود لاولـــى قبلتيكـــم ..

ايرضيكم ان تدور الاقـــداح وتصدح الموسيقى الصاخبة وتلتحـــم الاجساد العاريـــة فى رقصات خليعة وسط المسجد الاقصى ..

ايرضيكم ان تنتهك حرماتكم عـــلى مرأى ومسمع من العالم ولا تحركون ساكنـــا ..

ان الله يأمركم بالجهاد فى سبيلـــه .. فكيف بى اراكم لا تسارعون الـــى مغفرة من الله وجنـــة عرضـــها كعرض السماء والارض .

اغيثوا كلمات الله التى اخرسهـــا اليهود فى اولى قبلتيكم .. والله لـــن يخذلكم لان وعدكم النصر ما دمتـــم تنصرون كلماتـــه .. « كتب الله لاغلبن انا ورسلى » « واينصرن الله مـــن ينصره » « ان الله يحب الذيـــن يقاتلون فى سبيله صفا كانهم بنيـــان مرصوص »

هذه الدعوة جـــاء دوركم لتلبيتها .. .. فبادروا ولا تهنوا .. « ان تنصروا الله ينصركم ويثبت اقدامكم »

ما الزعامات واللوء خفيض

وجناح الهدى بقدس مهيض

غدا ياولدي

جلست تحدث طفلها الصغير وهى تحت ظـــل ازرة .. وكان هو فى سنته الخامسة جميلا حلو التقاسيم .. انـــه ابن جندى عربى لاقى حتفه فى ساحة الشرف يوم المعركـــة الاولى :

كانت كلماتها دامعة .. ولكنهـــا كانت مسلحة بالايمان .. قالت لـــه وهى تمسح راسه الصغير :
غدا ياولدى .. سوف تكبـــر ..

وتسالنى عـــن ابيك ، لانك الان لا تعرف معنى الابوة .. ولكنـــك تعيش مـــع اطفال فى سنـــك يشابهونك فى الوضع الاجتماعى .. آباؤهم جميعـــا ماتوا فى الجهاد ، برصاص العدو ..

غدا سوف تسالنى عن والدك .. وهل هو مسافـــر هذا السفـــر الطويـــل .. وتدمع عيناى وانـــا الى تلـــك الهضبـــة المكسوة بربيـــع الحياة .. واقول لك فى صـــوت مبحوح هناك كان يحارب ابـــوك فى بسالة وشجاعـــة من اجل ارضك تلـــك التى اغتصبهـــا اعـــداء الانسانيـــة ..

وستسالنى غـــدا عن تفاصيل هذه الايـــام فاحكيها لك بكل دقـــة لاننى عشتهـــا لحظـــة لحظة .. وسيسرى فى دمـــك الثار .. وتجرى فى عروقـــك النخوة والشهامـــة ..

البقية ص 6

RESTRICTED

(1076/67)

BRITISH EMBASSY,
RABAT.

22 June, 1967.

ALLEGATION IN THE "OBSERVER" OF BRITISH PARTIALITY.

Please refer to our telegram No. 240 of 13 June and Foreign Office telegram No. 280 of 14 June in reply.

2. I do not think that our requirements in this instance were fully appreciated. Up until 13 June 'Al-Anba' had studiously avoided giving circulation to allegations of British intervention, partiality, or collusion. We had been on the look-out for any departure from such restraint which might be indicative of a possible change in the Government's attitude.

3. The alert was sounded on 13 June when "Al-Alam" quoted the "Observer" as having said that "Britain's collusion in the aggression against the Arabs has harmed her Middle East interests". But there was nothing we could do here until we knew what the "Observer" had actually said and in what context. Unfortunately Foreign Office telegram No. 280 confined itself to what the "Observer's" editorial had said. Now that we have received a copy of the newspaper itself we see that on the opposite page (page 11) there is a paragraph in Patrick Seale's article which reads:

> "What about the British? Their prospects here are dim. In a single speech at the very start of the crisis, Mr. Wilson took sides and threw away Britain's supreme chance of a better deal with the Arabs. The proposed declaration of the Maritime Powers will not be forgiven. The subsequent talk of neutrality will not be believed. British oil and trading companies in Arabia will find life much harder and, unlike America, Britain has no resources to buy its way back".

It seems clear that this is the article to which Al-Anba was referring.

/4.....

Brian Pridham, Esq.,
Joint Information Policy
Guidance Department,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

RESTRICTED

4. Again we seem to have been misunderstood in our request for guidance. What we were asking for was specific guidance. We had to suppose the possibility of the "Observer" having published something embarrassing to H.M. Government. In fact all we really needed to deal with the situation was a copy of the "Observer"; but British newspapers have been off the newstands here for more than two weeks now and it was to be some days before our bag supplies were due.

5. Hence the reason for our telegram; and I think it as well to explain it so that you may understand the importance there was locally in dealing promptly with the Al-Anba article.

(A. S. M. Marshall)

RESTRICTED

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5. Hence the reason for our telegram; and I think it as well to explain it so that you may understand the importance there was locally in dealing promptly with the Al-Anba article.

(A. S. M. Marshall)

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PRODROME RABAT
CENTROFORM LDN

H 23/VI
R 1076
ALS 27-VI

VERBATIM SERVICE 297/67 THURSDAY 22ND JUNE 1967.

MIDDLE EAST.

FOLLOWING IS VERBATIM TEXT OF ANSWER BY PRIME MINISTER TO A PARLIAMENTARY QUESTION ON JUNE 22ND WITH SUPPLEMENTARIES.

MR. SHINWELL ASKED THE PRIME MINISTER, WHAT GOVERNMENT DECISIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO ENABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO EXPLAIN BRITISH POLICY ON THE MIDDLE EAST AT THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY.

PRIME MINISTER: THE HOUSE WILL BY THIS TIME HAVE READ REPORTS OF MY RIGHT HONOURABLE FRIEND THE FOREIGN SECRETARY'S SPEECH AT THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE UNITED NATIONS YESTERDAY. I AM PLACING A FULL TEXT OF THE SPEECH IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE. MY RIGHT HONOURABLE FRIEND THE FOREIGN SECRETARY WAS EXPRESSING CERTAIN PRINCIPLES, DRAWN FROM THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS, ON WHICH OUR GENERAL APPROACH TO A SOLUTION OF THE ARAB/ISRAEL CONFLICT IS BASED. HE WAS NOT OF COURSE ATTEMPTING TO PUT FORWARD ANY DETAILED PROPOSALS FOR AN EVENTUAL SETTLEMENT.

SERVICE TELEX ◇

MR. SHINWELL: BUT IS MY RIGHT HONOURABLE FRIEND AWERE THAT WHAT THE FOREIGN SECRETARY DID AT THE UNITED NATIONS ASSEMBLY WAS TO INDULGE IN A SUSTAINED CRITICISM OF THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT , INCLUDING THREATS IF THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT FAILED TO CARRY OUT A CERTAIN POLICY? WAS HE REPRESENTING THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND, IF SO, WAS HE TAKING SIDES FOR THE FIRST TIME? WAS HE REPRESENTING THE DECLARED VIEW OF RIGHT HONOURABLE AND HONOURABLE MEMBERS IN THIS ASSEMBLY?

THE PRIME MINISTER: MY RIGHT HONOURABLE FRIEND WAS REPRESENTING THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT. HE WAS NOT TAKING SIDES. IT IS MY VIEW - AND MY RIGHT HONOURABLE FRIEND'S QUESTION HAS CONFIRMED THIS - HAT THERE HAS BEEN SOME MISUNDERSTANDING AND MISINTERPRETATION OF WHAT MY RIGHT HONOURABLE FRIEND SAID. WHAT HE WAS TRYING TO DO, AND WHAT HE SAID, WAS TO LAY DOWN THE PRINCIPLE THAT ALL THESE MATTERS TO WHICH HE REFERRED WERE FOR DECISION IN THE EVENTUAL SETTLEMENT. WHEN HE REFERRED TO ISRAEL ON THIS PARTICULAR POINT, HE WAS WARNING ISRAEL -

MR. SHINWELL: WARNING?

HE PRIME MINISTER: YES, WARNING ISRAEL AGAINST TAKING ANY IMMEDIATE UNILATERAL ACTION, FOR EXAMPLE, FORMAL ANNEXATION OF A QUASI-LEGAL CHARACTER OR BY LEGISLATION TO HARDEN AND MAKE PERMANENT THEIR GRIP ON THE TERRITORY WHICH THEY HAD CAPTURED. HE FELT, AND I SHOULD HAVE THOUGHT HAT THE HOUSE WOULD FEEL, THAT IF THIS WERE DONE IT WOULD PREJUDICE THE PROSPECTS OF A SATISFACTORY ALL ROUND SETTLEMENT AT WHICH WE SHOULD ALL BE AIMING AND WHICH COULD HAVE VERY GREAT ADVANTAGE FOR ISRAEL AS WELL AS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES.

MR. HEATH: BUT T AE MN SE E Q YFQDS USE OF THE PHRASE THAT

MR. HEATH: BUT THE FOREIGN SECRETARY'S USE OF THE PHRASE THAT THERE MUST BE NO ''TERRITORIAL AGGRANDISEMENT'' OF ANY KIND FOLLOWING THE RECENT CONFLICT HAS BEEN WIDELY INTERPRETED, CERTAINLY IN THIS COUNTRY, AS MEANING THAT ISRAEL MUST GO BACK EXACTLY TO THE STATUS QUO BEFORE THE RECENT CONFLICT. WOULD NOT THE FOREIGN SECRETARY BE BETTER ADVISED TO CONTINUE TO URGE THAT THERE SHOULD BE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES TO ACHIEVE A REASONABLE AND PERMANENT SETTLEMENT WHICH WOULD PROVIDE SECURITY FOR ISRAEL AS WELL AS A PEACEFUL, PROSPEROUS EXISTENCE FOR THE ARAB COUNTRIES?

THE PRIME MINISTER: YES. HE WAS OF COURSE, PRESSING FOR NEGOTIATIONS - AND WHEN THE TEXT OF THE WHOLE SPEECH AND NOT PARTS OF IT HAVE BEEN REPORTED THIS WILL BE CLEAR - NOT NECESSARILY BETWEEN THE TWO SIDES. THIS WOULD BE VALUABLE IF IT COULD BE ACHIEVED: IT MIGHT NOT BE REALISTIC. THERE ARE OTHER POSSIBILITIES INCLUDING FOUR-POWER TALKS AND DISCUSSIONS AT THE UNITED NATIONS. BUT MY RIGHT HONOURABLE FRIEND'S REFERENCE TO ''TERRITORIAL AGGRANDISEMENT'' IN HIS SPEECH ON SATURDAY WAS A WARNING AGAINST THE IDEA THAT BOUNDARIES COULD BE SETTLED JUST BY MILITARY ACTION. THE BOUNDARIES HAVE TO BE SETTLED BY AN ALL-OUT SETTLEMENT. THIS SETTLEMENT COULD BE OF THE GREATEST VALUE IN GIVING SECURITY ALL ROUND IF, FOR EXAMPLE, AS IT MOST CERTAINLY SHOULD. . . . . .

FOR EXAMPLE, AS IT MOST CERTAINLY SHOULD. . . . . .

IF, FOR EXAMPLE, SUCH A SETTLEMENT AS MOST OF US HAVE URGED IN THE HOUSE WERE TO INCLUDE FOR THE FIRST TIME RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHT OF ISRAEL TO HER EXISTENCE, SECURITY THROUGH INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS FOR HER GOODS AS WELL AS, OF COURSE, DEALING WITH SOME OF THE SECURITY ANXIETIES BOTH WAYS AND WITH THE PROBLEM OF REFUGEES. THIS IS A VERY VALUABLE PRIZE. NOTHING SHOULD BE DONE SHORT-TERM TO MAKE IT MORE DIFFICULT.

MR. SYDNEY SILVERMAN: DOES MY RIGHT HONOURABLE FRIEND STILL SUBSCRI E TO THE POLICY OF NOT SUPPLYING ARMS TO THE MIDDLE EAST AT ALL? IF HE DOES, HOW DOES HE RECONCILE THAT WITH THE PROCEEDINGS BETWEEN PRESIDENT NASSER AND PRESIDENT OF THE SOVIET UNION IN CAIRO YESTERDAY?

THE PRIME MINISTER : AS MY RIGHT HON. FRIEND MADE CLEAR TO THE HOUSE BEFORE HE WENT TO NEW YORK, WHILE WE DID HAVE A TEMPORARY EMBARGO TO ALL PARTIES, WHILE WE WERE INQUIRING WHETHER OTHER COUNTRIES WOULD DO THE SAME, THE FACT THAT WE COULD NOT GET ASSURANCES OF THIS KIND, FOR EXAMPLE, FROM THE SOVIET UNION LED US TO END THE EMBARGO AND TO RESUME OUR PREVIOUS PRACTICE AND JUDGE EACH CASE ON ITS MERITS.

MR. THORPE : SINCE THE GOVT HAVE ATTACHED SOME MORAL SIGNIFICANCE O REMAINING NEUTRAL IN WHAT MANY REGARD AS A HIGHLY CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE, MAY WE KNOW WHY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY MADE HIS REMARK ABOUT ''TERRITORIAL AGRANDISEMENT '' AT A TIME WHEN RUSSIA CONTINUES TO SUPPLY ARMS TO THE EGYPTIANS AND WHEN NO ARAB STATE HAS AGREED TO NEGOTIATE WITH ISRAELI GOVT ? ARE WE TO TAK TVERY DIFFICULT MATTERS, BECAUSE IT MIGHT CAUSE FURTHER DIFFICULTY.

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS HOME : HE FOREIGN SECRETARY SEEMS TO HAVE TRIED O DEFINE IN NEW YORK THE FRONTIERS WHICH ISRAEL SHOULD OBSERVE IN FUTURE AS A RESULT OF THE WAR. IS NOT THAT VERY UNWISE ? IT MAY BE, AS THE PRIME MINISTER SAID, THAT THE FOREIGN SECRETARY DID NOT MEAN TO SAY THIS. THEREFORE, MAY WE HAVE THE FULL TEXT OF HIS SPEECH PLACED IN THE LIBRARY SO THAT WE MAY JUDGE AND RETURN TO THESE MATTERS IN FUTURE ?

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SERVICE TELEX ◇

THE PRIME MINISTER : I CONFIRM WHAT I SAID IN MY MAIN ANSWER. I AM PLACING THE FULL TEXT OF THE SPEECH IN THE LIBRARY. THE RIGHT HON. GENTLEMAN WS RIGHT THAT ONE SHOULD STUDY THE FULL SPEECH. BUT MY RIGHT HON. FRIEND WAS NOT ATTEMPTING TO DEFINE THE FRONTIERS, THE BOUNDARIES, THE BORDERS OF THESE STATES. THESE MUST BE MATTERS FOR AN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT. HE WAS SAYING THAT THEY CANNOT BE JUST UNILATERALLY DECLARED AS A RESULT OF THE FIGHTING, BUT THAT THERE MUST BE DISCUSSIONS, AND HE WAS WAITING TO MAKE PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD HELP TO GET A SOLUTION BY AVOIDING FURTHER UNILATERAL ACTION AT THIS TIME.

SIR B. JANNER : DOES MY RIGHT HON. FRIEND REALISE THAT THE MANNER IN WHICH THE SPEECH WAS MADE AT THE UNITED NATIONS INDICATED HAT AN ATTEMPT WOULD BE MADE TO DEAL WITH JERUSALEM ALONE FIRST AND THAT THE SPEECH HAS DEEPLY SHOCKED EVERYBODY, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN 19 YEARS MEMBERS OF ALL RELIGIONS ARE ABLE TO PRACTICE IN THEIR HOLY PLACES ? IN THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES, WILL MY RIGHT HON. FRIEND TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE FACT THAT ISRAEL IS THE ONLY NATION WHICH SO FAR HAS BEEN AND IS ABLE TO MAKE IT POSSI LE IN THE HOLY CITY ?

THE PRIME MINISTER : I CAN ASSURE MY HÓN. FRIEND THAT IN NEW YORK MY RIGHT HON. FRIEND, NEITHER BY WHAT HE SAID, NOR BY THE MANNER IN WHICH HE SAID IT, TRIED TO LAY DOWN FROM BRITAIN'S POINT OF VIEW, STILL LESS INTERNATIONALLY, WHAT THE FUTURE STATUS OF JERUSALEM SHOULD BE. WHAT HE WAS SAYING WAS THAT THE ISRAEL GOV SHOULD NOT UNDERTAKE UNILATERAL ACTION NOW BY LEGISLATING FOR THE ANNEXATION OF THE OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM. HE WAS NOT PREJUDGING ANY FINAL SETTLEMENT. I CERTAINLY TAKE, AS MOST HON, MEMBERS WILL, WHAT MY HON. FRIEND SAYS ABOUT OPENING UP ALL THE HOLY PLACES OF FREE RELIGIONS FOR THOSE WHO ADHERE TO THEM. THIS IS AN EXTREMELY IMPORTANT AND HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT. CERTAINLY IT IS OF FUNDAMENTAL IMPORTANCE. BUT PROPOSALS WHICH ONE KNOWS WERE GOING ON FOR IMMEDIATE LEGISLATION ON THE OLD CITY MIGHT HAVE PREJUDICED A FINAL SETTLEMA T, CREATED MUCH MORE BITTERNESS AND MADE A REASONABLE FINAL SETTLEMENT MUCH MORE DIFFICULT

END VERBATIM SERVICE TWONINESEVEN/SIXSEVEN L P S.

V

PRODROME RABAT
CENTROFORM LDN

◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX

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INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

CY. CAV A

[Distribution Heading]

FROM FO TO RABAT

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. 328 D M

[Date] 22 June R M

TO
OS
AMD 23.VI

Repeated to

[Priority] ROUTINE

RESTRICTED.

ADDRESSED TO BENGHAZI TELEGRAM NUMBER 371 OF 22 JUNE AND TO ADEN TRIPOLI RABAT ALGIERS TUNIS JEDDA KUWAIT BEIRUT AMMAN AND BAHRAIN.

ON SEVERAL RECENT OCCASIONS WE HAVE DRAWN THE B.B.C.'S ATTENTION TO COMPLAINTS FROM POSTS THAT THEY HAD FAILED TO BROAD- - CAST IMPORTANT ITEMS OF NEWS ABOUT THE MIDDLE EAST SITUATION. OR HAD BROADCAST AN INCORRECT VERSION:

DISTRIBUTION

2. IN MANY OF THESE INSTANCES THE PROGRAMME WAS NOT NAMED. OR THE DATE OR TIME SPECIFIED. AND AS REGARDS SOME. THE BBC HAS AFTER A TIME-CONSUMING SEARCH THROUGH ITS RECORDS. ASSURED US THAT OUR INFORMATION WAS NOT CORRECT.

3. WE REALISE THE DIFFICULTIES AND VALUE CHECKS OF THIS KIND FROM POSTS. BUT. IF WE ARE

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

To continue./

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

TO CONTINUE TO ASK THE BBC TO INVESTIGATE COMPLAINTS. IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT POSTS SHOULD DO THEIR UTMOST TO CHECK THEIR INFORMATION LOCALLY. AND GIVE SUFF-ICIENT DETAILS OF THE PROGRAMME IN QUESTION TO ENABLE IT TO BE READILY IDENTIFIED.

SOSFA

SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇ SERVICE TELEX ◇

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

Cy CAIA

[Distribution Heading]

FROM F.O TO RABAT.

[Signature] SOSFA.

[No. and prefix] No. 330 D M

[Date] 22 June R M

Repeated to

[Priority] ROUTINE

CONFIDENTIAL

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM KHARTOUM

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NO 294 OF

21 JUNE REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO CAIRO AMMAN

JEDDA KUWAIT BAHRAIN TRIPOLI ALGIERS RABAT ADEN

WASHINGTON AND UKMIS NEW YORK.

ARAB SUMMIT CONFERENCE.

AS SEEN FROM HERE THE PROSPECTS FOR AN ARAB

SUMMIT TAKING PLACE IN KHARTOUM IN THE FAIRLY

NEAR FUTURE ARE BECOMING STRONGER. THE PRESIDENT

OF THE SOVEREIGNTY COUNCIL. ISMAIL AL AZHARI.

HAS BEEN PRESSING HARD FOR THIS. LARGELY ON HIS

OWN INITIATIVE. ELEVEN ARAB COUNTRIES ARE NOW

REPORTED TO HAVE ACCEPTED: ALGERIA AND SYRIA

HAVE NOT YET REPLIED.

FO PASS U/N TO ALL.

DISTRIBUTION

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

Sosfa.

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

(1076/67)

TELEGRAM

~~Cypher~~ ~~code~~ en clair

From:— RABAT *To*:— FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched Received

No. 281 of 22 June, 1967.

IMMEDIATE
UNCLASSIFIED

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 281 of 22 June. Repeated for information to UKMIS, New York No. 16 [Immediate].

In view of varying reports in local press on Secretary of State's speech to General Assembly, grateful for full text by telegraph as soon as possible. Grateful also for texts of other statements by our delegation as they are made.

HOLLIDAY

(4006) Wt.32978/D126 50m 9/63 G.W.B.Ltd. Gp.863

Pl see pp. 2-3.

COMMENTAIRE HEBDOMADAIRE

23 juin 1 967

LE VERITABLE AMI

Devant les critiques sévères formulées par plusieurs journaux arabes au sujet du manque d'appui prêté par l'Union Soviétique aux pays arabes au cours des six journées que durèrent les hostilités avec Israël, les Russes cherchent activement à redresser la situation. Kossyguine a assorti sa décision de se rendre lui-même aux Etats-Unis d'un appui verbal important en faveur de la cause arabe depuis le cessez-le-feu.

Tout cela ne s'accorde guère avec une émission diffusée le 13 juin par les services de langue anglaise à l'intention de l'Asie diffusés par Radio paix et progrès, poste situé à Moscou, qui a cherché à expliquer les raisons de la victoire écrasante remportée avec tant de rapidité par les Israéliens. Les forces israéliennes étaient qualifiées d'"armée bien entraînée composée d'hommes instruits et équipés d'armes modernes". Elles contrastaient avec celles de leurs adversaires, décrites ici avec une franchise brutale:

"Par contre, si nous examinons les rangs des armées arabes, nous verrons qu'ils sont composés de paysans, dont la plupart sont mal instruits; ils ne sont pas toujours capables de tirer le meilleur parti possible des armes modernes et ne comprennent pas toujours la signification des transformations sociales et économiques survenues dans le pays".

Pendant des années, l'Union Soviétique a fait de la propagande en faveur des Arabes et contre Israël. Elle a fourni aux Arabes des armes modernes. Dans leur désillusion actuelle, elle se pose encore aux yeux des Arabes en championne de leur cause. Néanmoins, dans son message aux pays asiatiques; elle impute la responsabilité de la situation actuelle à l'incompétence de ces mêmes Arabes qui, d'après elle, n'ont pu réunir qu'"une armée de paysans et de travailleurs pour manier des tanks et des canons autotractés, mais ces hommes ne sont pas encore tout à fait familiarisés avec leur maniement".

Deux jours après cette émission, le 15 juin, on pouvait lire la manchette suivante sur la Pravda: "L'Union Soviétique - amie véritable des pays arabes".

LA DESILLUSION ARABE

Comme le montrent les critiques publiées par la presse, les pays arabes sont désillusionnés par le rôle passif joué par l'Union Soviétique dans le conflit du Moyen-Orient.

Le 12 juin, Al-Akhbar, journal semi-officiel du Caire, faisait observer: "Nos amis, les dirigeants des pays du bloc oriental se contentent de mots, d'ultimatums et d'avertissements adressés au gouvernement de Tel-Aviv, mais on attend toujours de les voir passer à l'action.

Un autre article publié par le même journal fait une allusion évidente à l'Union Soviétique, "la grande puissance que nous considérons comme notre amie et qui, pensions-nous, nous aiderait à repousser l'agression tripartite".

Le 12 juin, également, Ar-Ra'id, journal libyen, écrivait que les masses arabes qualifiaient l'attitude soviétique de faible et qu'elles déclaraient ne plus pouvoir faire confiance aux déclarations d'appui faites par l'Union Soviétique. Le même jour, Al Rai Al-Amm, journal du Koweït, écrivait que les événements de la semaine précédente avaient révélé le "laid visage de l'Union Soviétique". Quant à l'hebdomadaire Al-Risala, il avait intitulé son article: "L'indigne trahison soviétique est flagrante".

On relevait dans l'éditorial du 13 juin d'Al-Massaa, journal marocain, la remarque suivante: "Russie, où est ta puissance? Pourquoi oses-tu croire que tu es la seconde puissance mondiale?

"Ton silence n'avait ni justification ni raison d'être. Le fait que tu n'as pas remplacé les avions arabes qui furent détruits, laissant ainsi les Arabes sans aviation, ne se justifie pas davantage. Ton assistance verbale, qui est venue assez tard, aurait pu avoir pour but d'éviter d'honorer ton engagement devant le Conseil de sécurité, ce qui n'était guère une simple coïncidence.

"Nous ne pouvons en tirer qu'une seule conclusion: L'instruction militaire et les armes que tu as donnés aux Arabes n'ont pas servi à grand-chose..."

Un éditorial publié le 13 juin dans un important journal de langue française de Tunis se demandait comment l'Union Soviétique et les pays du bloc communiste pourraient être de nouveau dans les bonnes grâces des victimes de l'agression qui parlaient déjà d'un nouveau Münich? Comment les pays orientaux peuvent-ils encore prétendre être des amis dévoués et sincères lorsque, au Caire comme à Damas, les Soviets ont encouragé la psychose de la guerre et l'illusion d'une victoire possible? Le journal tunisien se demandait ensuite combien de temps les Arabes du Moyen-Orient seront induits en erreur par toutes ces ruptures de relations diplomatiques et ces critiques formulées avec ostentation à l'égard de l'agresseur sioniste?

Un article publié dans El Moudjahid (journal algérien reflétant généralement la politique gouvernementale) présente un intérêt particulier. Il se permet même de critiquer la politique soviétique de "coexistence pacifique", et cela, le 12 juin, le jour même où le colonel Boumediene, premier minnistre de l'Algérie, arrivait à Moscou pour y tenir des pourparlers avec les dirigeants soviétiques. El Moudjahid précisait qu'une politique de ce genre "peut constituer un obstacle aux progrès réalisés par des pays cherchant à se libérer de l'impérialisme". Le journal se demandait si "les dirigeants communistes avaient relégué à la seconde place l'appui qu'ils prêtaient aux mouvements de libération", car ils étaient à la recherche de la paix à tout prix.

L'article poursuivait ainsi: "Si la coexistence pacifique devient un élément général et permanent de la politique des pays socialistes, cela ne peut que porter un coup cruel à l'aide qu'ils accordent aux pays tiers". En fin de compte, El Moudjahid préconisait l'accord par les pays socialistes "d'une assistance pratique... aux peuples engagés dans la lutte à main armée".

On ne sait si le colonel Boumediene a exposé des opinions de ce genre aux dirigeants soviétiques, Brejnev et Kossyguine, mais une dépêche de Moscou de sources algériennes, laissait entendre que le colonel Boumediene exprimerait aux Russes le mécontentement causé chez les Arabes par le rôle qu'ils ont joué dans la guerre du Moyen-Orient. (Dans une émission radiodiffusée à la nation le 10 juin, le colonel Boumediene a fait une allusion indirecte aux pays "socialistes", lesquels doivent "assumer leur pleine responsabilité, sans chercher à se dérober".

Etant donné les propos répandus par les Arabes concernant l'inefficacité soviétique pendant la guerre du Moyen-Orient, il sera intéressant de voir comment les Russes manoeuvreront pour se dégager d'une situation politiquement délicate pour eux.

L'Agence Tass prétend que les pourparlers du colonel Boumediene avec les dirigeants soviétiques se sont déroulés dans une ambiance amicale et cordiale, mais on n'a publié aucun communiqué commun à leur issue. Tout ce que Tass a précisé quant à la nature de ces pourparlers, c'est qu'ils se rapportaient à la situation créée au Moyen-Orient "par l'agression israélienne".

Cette réticence implique peut-être que Boumediene n'a pas réussi à obtenir l'assurance que l'URSS prêtera au monde arabe l'aide sollicitée par celui-ci. Sous ce rapport, sa visite n'a donc pas été couronnée de succès.

LA CHINE ET LA CRISE DU MOYEN-ORIENT

Les Chinois n'ont pas tardé à tirer parti de la crise au Moyen-Orient sur le plan de la propagande: ils ont critiqué à la fois leur deux principaux ennemis, les Etats-Unis et l'Union Soviétique. Le 12 juin, le correspondant de la Pravda au Caire se trouvait contraint à exprimer des doléances concernant les représentants chinois en RAU et les émissions diffusées par Radio-Pékin et Radio-Tirana. Ceux-ci étaient devenus des experts dans l'art d'inventer des propos mensongers contre l'URSS et les réactionnaires égyptiens faisaient siennes leurs calomnies!

Dès le début, la propagande de Pékin a situé le conflit entre les Arabes et les Israéliens dans le cadre de la lutte internationale contre "l'impérialisme américain". Depuis l'appel lancé par le Conseil de sécurité des Nations Unies en faveur d'un cessez-le-feu, ils ont reproché aux Russes d'agir de connivence avec les Etats-Unis et ont tiré parti de la déconvenue actuelle de l'Union Soviétique en affirmant qu'elle a trahi les pays arabes. En effet, elle a regardé les pays arabes tomber victimes de l'agression "sans même lever le doigt pour les aider". Le 11 juin, le Quotidien du peuple écrivait: "Le peuple arabe a appris une leçon importante. Il a fini par reconnaître dans les traits sinistres de la clique révisionniste soviétique ceux d'un faux ami qui les a trahis".

Il est évident que les Chinois s'efforcent d'usurper la position de l'Union Soviétique dans le monde arabe pendant que les Arabes sont désillusionnés par les Russes. Ils ont déjà offert à la RAU, qu'ils traitaient avec une certaine tiédeur depuis quelque temps, 150.000 tonnes de blé et l'équivalent de 10 millions de dollars en devises fortes en guise de reconnaissance de "l'attitude adoptée par le peuple égyptien devant un violent complot impérialiste".

La Chine a suivi sa ligne révolutionnaire violente dans la politique qu'elle a adoptée à l'égard du Moyen-Orient en général et dans le différend arabo-israélien en particulier. Elle s'est, en effet, rendue compte dès le début que la question de la Palestine constituerait un bon prétexte pour exciter les passions anti-occidentales. Par ailleurs, elle s'est aperçue plus récemment que cette question pourrait constituer un levier pouvant saper l'influence soviétique. Sympathisant avec les Arabes dès le début, la Chine a également sapé divers aspects de la politique soviétique de façon à susciter des doutes dans l'esprit des Arabes au sujet de la sûreté et de la sincérité de l'appui que leur a réservé Moscou. Elle a souligné le rôle joué par l'Union Soviétique dans la création de l'Etat d'Israël, ses liens diplomatiques et commerciaux avec les Israéliens, sa coexistence et sa politique pacifiques, de même que les opinions qu'elle professe sur la question du règlement pacifique des différends territoriaux et frontaliers.

En outre la Chine a toujours soutenu que le différend arabo-israélien ne pourra jamais être résolu par des moyens pacifiques et elle a fortement encouragé les partisans d'une méthode plus militante (surtout en Syrie et parmi les membres de l'Organisation palestinienne de libération (OPL). Pékin se félicite probablement du recours à la violence au sujet de la question palestienne, car elle constitue une preuve de plus de la théorie préconisée par Mao relative aux guerres de libération et à l'inévitabilité d'une lutte armée prolongée dans la bataille livrée contre l'"impérialisme".

Il ressort d'une grande partie de la propagande faite par Pékin depuis le début de la dernière crise que la Chine souhaiterait voir les hostilités se prolonger et la situation se transformer en un autre Vietnam. Le 11 juin, le Quotidien du peuple lançait l'exhortation suivante au peuple arabe: "Restez unis. Redoublez les efforts que vous déployez avec régularité. Plongez dans des luttes farouches à long terme". Dans un message d'appui qu'il a adressé le 6 juin à Ahmed Shuqairy, chef de l'OPL, Chou En-lai, premier ministre chinois, a déclaré: "Maintenant qu'ils ont entamé la lutte, je ne crois pas que le peuple révolutionnaire arabe de Palestine et le peuple arabe tout entier, y renonceront. Comme l'héroïque peuple vietnamien, ils continueront à lutter de pied ferme, avec détermination et acharnement jusqu'à la victoire finale".

PRODROME RABAT
CENTROFORM LDN
CENTROFORM LDN

Mr. Jarrah allows himself to be tied in knots. I don't think we can put this to any valuable use. In any case Kuwait have, I believe, already lifted their embargo and that speaks for itself.

[signature] 26 June 1967

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HE

Hope

AS/ALS 27.VI

CIRCULAR RETRACT 87623

ITEM: KUWAITI REPRESENTATIVE ON BBC TELEVISION.

26/VI

FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A DIALOGUE BETWEEN INTERVIEWER ALAN WATSON AND MR. ADEL JARRAH, HE KUWAITI GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE IN LONDON, ON ''THE MONEY PROGRAMME'' ON BBC TWO TELEVISION ON THURSDAY TWENTY TWO JUNE:

WATSON(MR. JARRAH, WHY HAS KUWAIT, OF WHICH YOU'RE THE REPRESENTATIVE, SINGLED OUT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES FOR THIS OIL EMBARGO?

MR. JARRAH: WELL, HE MAIN REASON FOR THE EMBARGO IS POLITICAL. WE HAVE MADE THIS POINT VERY CLEAR OVER QUITE A NUMBER OF YEARS, THAT IN ANY CONFRONTATION WITH ISRAEL WE SHALL USE ALL OUR RESOURCES TO DEFEND OUR RIGHTS AND WE FEEL, WE FEEL THAT DURING THE WAST CONFRONTATION THERE WAS A SORT OF AN INVOLVEMENT, OR TAKING SIDES, IF YOU WANT TO SAY IT, ON THE PART OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

WATSON: THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT, OF COURSE, CLAIMS THAT IT DIDN'T.

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PRODROME RABAT
CENTROFORM LDN
CENTROFORM LDN

Mr. Jarrah allows himself to be tied in knots. I don't think we can put this to any valuable use. In any case Kuwait have, I believe, already lifted their embargo and that speaks for itself.

[signature] 26 June 1967

1076

HE

Hope

AS/ALS 27.VI

CIRCULAR RETRACT 87623

ITEM: KUWAITI REPRESENTATIVE ON BBC TELEVISION.

26/VI

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PRODROME RABAT

PRODROME LONDON

FOR 007 FOLDN 232234Z GR 230

IMMEDIATE FOREIGN OFFICE TO RABAT

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minute 24/6

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D.A. Adv.

a.p. Ars 27.VI

GUIDANCE 15823

GUIDANCE TELEGRAMS NOS. 128 AND 157: MIDDLE EAST.

ARAB RADIOS ARE NOW DISTORTING PART OF A PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN BY REAR ADMIRAL ASHMORE IN SINGAPORE ON 22 JUNE IN WHICH HE IS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT BUCCANEERS FROM HIS FLAGSHIP H.M.S. HERMES COULD HAVE MADE THE ROUND TRIP FROM ADEN TO THE SCENE OF FIGHTING ON 6 JUNE AND ADDING THAT TANKER AIRCRAFT WERE AIRBORNE FROM THE CARRIER ON THAT DAY.

2. BY SUPPRESSING THE REST OF THE REAR ADMIRAL'S STATEMENTS AND IGNORING THE ACADEMIC NATURE OF THE QUESTION HE WAS ANSWERING ARAB PROPAGANDA IS ATTEMPTING TO RENEW ACCUSATIONS OF BRITISH INTERVENTION. IN REBUTTING YOU SHOULD USE THE FOLLOWING:-

A) THE PRESS CONFERENCE WAS CALLED SPECIFICALLY TO DENY CHARGES THAT AIRCRAFT FROM H.M.S. HERMES WERE INVOLVED AND INDEED THE AGENCIES REPORTED REAR ADMIRAL ASHMORE AS SAYING OF THEM, ''I HAVE NEVER HEARD SO MUCH NONSENSE IN MY LIFE''.

B) HE STRESSED THAT THE CARRIER WAS STATIONARY, AND IN PUBLIC VIEW, IN ADEN OUTER HARBOUR ON 5 JUNE, THE DAY OF THE ALLEGED INTERVENTION.

C) THE ACADEMIC QUESTION ABOUT THE BUCCANEERS' PERFORMANCE CAPABILITIES RELATED ONLY TO 6 JUNE WHEN H.M.S. HERMES WAS AT SEA (MOSTLY WITHIN SIGHT OF ADEN).

D) LOGS WERE PRODUCED TO THE PRESS SHOWING THAT ON 6 JUNE NO PRACTICE SORTIE EXCEEDED 1 AND ONE HALF HOURS IN DURATION. TO REACH THE NILE DELTA REQUIRED 4 AND ONE HALF TO 5 HOURS.

SOSFA/CROSEC

SENT 2238Z23 JUNE AW

PRODROME RABAT

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MR. JARRAH: THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DID CLAIM THAT THEY DIDN' AND I BELIEVE THAT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE THAT REFUTING THE ARGUMENT WAS NOT VERY SOUND, BUT DURING THE LAST TWO DAYS I PERSONALLY FEEL THAT THE MOVE FROM THE GOVERNMENT, HE WAY THE FOREIGN SECRETARY, MR. BROWN, SPOKE IN THE UNITED NATIONS AND LAST SATURDAY HERE AT HOME, HE MADE IT CLEAR THAT GREAT BRITAIN WAS NOT ONLY NOT INVOLVED, BUT THEY CONDEMNED THE WHOLE THING AND THIS IS THE RIGHT WAY OF APPROACH.

''IT'S NOT ONLY TO SAY THAT 'I WAS NOT INVOLVED', BUT TO SAY THAT 'I CONDEMN THE WHOLE THING' AND THIS IS WHAT MR. BROWN HAS SAID. HE SAID THAT THE WHOLE THING IS WRONG AND THIS IS AN OBJECTIVE APPROACH, WHICH EVENTUALLY WILL HELP A GREAT DEAL FOR A MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING IN THE AREA.

WATSON: DOES THIS MEAN THAT YOU THINK IT LIKELY THAT THE EMBARGO IMPOSED BY YOUR COUNTRY WILL SOON BE LIFTED?

MR. JARRAH: WELL, AS I HAVE SAID, THE REASONS FOR THE EMBARGO ARE THAT WE BELIEVE ... WE FEEL, THAT THERE IS AN INVOLVEMENT. WHEN WE REALISE THAT THIS IS NOT TRUE, I BELIEVE THAT .....

WATSON: WHAT MORE CAN THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT DO NOW TO CONVINCE YOU THAT THIS COUNTRY WAS OBJECTIVE?

MR. JARRAH: TO PURSUE THIS LINE WHICH THE FOREIGN SECRETARY HAS TAKEN WHICH IS VERY WISE AND VERY CONSTRUCTIVE.

WATSON: SO DOES THIS MEAN THAT YOU THINK THAT THE EMBARGO COULD SOON BE LIFTED?

MR. JARRAH: NATURALLY, IF WE ARE CONVINCED THAT THERE WAS NO SORT OF INVOLVEMENT, I BELIEVE THAT IT WILL BE LIFTED, BECAUSE AS I HAVE SAID, THERE WAS A REASON FOR THE EMBARGO AND ONCE THE REASON IS ... ONCE WE FIND THAT THERE WAS NO REASON FOR IT IT SHOULD BE LIFTED.

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PRODROME RABAT

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CENTROFORM

PRODROME RABAT

1076

INWARD TELEGRAM

En Clair
Code Code R
Cypher
(Paraphrase Heading)
Cypher/OTP
En Clair by Conf. Bag

Cypher/CHTA

[Distribution Heading]

FROM FCO TO RABAT

[Signature]

[No. and prefix] No. GUIDANCE 159 D M

[Date] 23 June R M

Repeated to

[Priority] PRIORITY

please attach Verbatim 291 as attached 27/6

KE has a copy

Hayter 26/6

DS. 27/VI

AS 28.VI

CONFIDENTIAL.

MIDDLE EAST.

AS THERE IS NOW LITTLE STEAM AT THE U.N. BEHIND THE ARAB ACCUSATION OF INTERVENTION IN THE HOSTILITIES BY BRITISH AND AMERICAN AIRCRAFT, IT WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT TO PRESS HOME OUR REQUEST FOR A U.N. INVESTIGATION.

2. YOU SHOULD THEREFORE RELY ON GUIDANCE ALREADY ISSUED. AND RELEVANT PASSAGE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S SPEECH IN THE U.N. ON 21 JUNE (VERBATIM NO 291). SOSFA.

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1076/63

DISTRIBUTION

ADVANCE COPIES TO:—

389.Wt.37518/D161.1000.11/63.C.P.L.Gp.626.

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AR MWYETY

PRODROME RABAT
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PRODROME RABAT
PRODROME LONDON
PRODROME RABAT

FORAB 6 FO LDN GRPS 170 230735Z

ROUTINE FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PRODROME RABAT

TELNO 332 23 JUNE 1967

FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM UKMIS NEW YORK

ADDRESSED TO FOREIGN OFFICE TELEGRAM NUMBER 1472 OF 22 JUNE
REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO AMMAN BEIRUT WASHINGTON BAHRAIN
RABAT TRIPOLI TUNIS TEL AVIV.
YOUR TELNO 379 TO KUWAIT : RUFUGEE RELIEF.
FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF A LETTER DATED 21 JUNE WHICH I HAVE
RECEIVED FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL.
BEGINS.
I HAVE THE HONOUR TO ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF
19 JUNE 1967, IN WHICH YOU INFORM ME OF YOUR GOVERNMENT'S OFFER
TO PROVIDE JORDAN WITH A GRANT OF DOLLARS 1,400,000 FOR
EXPENDITURE ON URGENT REHABILITATION AND RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.
I ALSO NOTE WITH GREAT APPRECIATION YOUR GOVERNMENT'S DECISION
TO MAKE A SPECIAL CONTRIBUTION OF DOLLARS 500,000 TO UNWRA
FOR 1967, IN ADDITION TO ITS ALREADY ANNOUNCED CONTRIBUTION OF
DOLLARS 4,500,000. THIS ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION IS ESPECIALLY
WELCOME SINCE, AS HAS BEEN STATED IN THE LATEST REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF UNWRA, UNWRA LACKS FUNDS MORE THAN
ANYTHING ELSE.
I WOULD BE GRATEFUL IF YOU WOULD EXPRESS TO YOUR GOVERNMENT MY
DEEP APPRECIATION OF ITS MOST GENEROUS AND PROMPT RESPONSE TO
THE RECENT TRAGIC EVENTS IN THE NEAR EAST.
ENDS.
F O PASS AMMAN 107, BEIRUT 61, BAHRAIN 7, RABAT 6, TRIPOLI 2,
TUNIS 21 AND TEL AVIV 215.
SOSFA

SENT 230738Z JW

PRODROME RABAT

TELEX ◇ SERVICE

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PRODROME LONDON
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FOR 001 FOLDN 240310Z GR 140
PRIORITY FOREIGN OFFICE TO RABAT
TELNO 334A 23 JUNE 1967.

1076

ADDRESSED TO ALGIERS TELNO. 197 OF 23 JUNE, AND TO AMMAN, BENGHAZI, BEIRUT, CAIRO, JERUSALEM, TEL AVIV, TRIPOLI, REPEATED FOR INFORMATION TO BAHRAIN, JEDDA, KHARTOUM, KUWAIT, TUNIS, RABAT, UKMIS NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON.

TRAVEL TO THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA.

THE FOLLOWING TEXT WAS RELEASED BY NEWS DEPARTMENT AT 1500 HOURS TODAY.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ARE ADVISED THAT IT MAY STILL BE IN THEIR OWN INTERESTS NOT TO TRAVEL TO THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (EGYPT), SYRIA, I RAQ, JORDAN, THE LEBANON, LIBYA AND ALGERIA UNTIL CONDITIONS ARE MORE NORMAL IN THE MIDDLE EAST. NO ADVICE IS BEING GIVEN AGAINST TRAVEL TO OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE AREA.

2. TRAVELLERS MAY WISH TO KNOW THAT IN THE COURSE OF RECENT EVENTS BRITISH CONSULAR REPRESENTATION HAS HAD TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM IRAQ AND SYRIA AND THE STAFF OF THE BRITISH INTERESTS SECTION OF THE CANADIAN EMBASSY IN CAIRO HAS BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCED.
SOSFA.

SENT 0313Z/24 JUNE AW

PRODROME RABAT

MC 24.6.67

TELEX ◇ SERVICE

(1076/67)

TELEGRAM

Cypher ~~xxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxx~~

From:— RABaT *To*:— FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched Received

No. 284 of 23 June, 1967.

ROUTINE
CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 284 of 23 June.

Telegram No. 340 from Kuwait to Foreign Office.

Moroccan Foreign Minister confirmed this to my U.S. colleague but added that resolution adopted was initiated by himself and called only for a united effort to secure through diplomatic channels the condemnation of Israeli aggression and withdrawal of Israeli forces to the Armistice lines.

2. The rest of the conversation followed the same line as that reported in my telegram No. 278.

HOLLIDAY

(4006) Wt.32978/D126 50m 9/63 G.W.B.Ltd. Gp.863

(1076)

TELEGRAM

Cypher ~~code~~ ~~en clair~~

From:— RABAT *To*:— FOREIGN OFFICE

Despatched Received

No. 290 of 23 June, 1967.

ROUTINE
CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 290 of 23 June. Repeated for information to Tripoli No. 13.

Bases in Libya

When the new Libyan Ambassador, Abdelleader el Allam, paid his (very prompt) courtesy call he said that though he did not know his Government's present policy on bases he knew the mind of the King. Latter fully realised that they provided the only effective check on Nasser's ambitions and would be most reluctant to see British and American troops withdrawn. Unfortunately U.A.R. and Algeria had convinced Libyan public opinion that U.S. and U.K. supported Israel and King had had to make gesture of requesting withdrawal. Ambassador still hoped that if we played fair with the Arabs in the negotiations for a settlement, King might be able to avoid carrying out his decision.

HOLLIDAY

(4006) Wt.32978/D126 50m 9/63 G.W.B.Ltd. Gp.863

1076 Rabat

CONFIDENTIAL 60

Cypher/Cat A

PRIORITY JEDDA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Telno. 462 25 June, 1967

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY - 4 JUL 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Addressed to Foreign Office telegram No. 462 of 25 June. Repeated for information to: U.K.Mission New York (for Secretary of State), Amman, Beirut, Kuwait, Bahrain, Khartoum, Tel Aviv, Washington and Saving to: Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Rabat

NA last

My telegram No. 459 not to all: United Nations and the Middle East.

King Faisal received me on the afternoon of 24 June. He was very friendly and there was no sign of any bitterness. Dr. Rashad Pharaon was also present.

2. Not surprisingly Faisal's remarks to me in the course of the audience showed clearly that although he feels as strongly as ever about Israel his attitude towards President Nasser has not changed and he remains deeply mistrustful of the man he considers to be an arch-intriguer and his inveterate enemy.

3. I began by presenting to His Majesty the album of photographs commemorating his recent State Visit to Britain and he was obviously very pleased. He said how much he had enjoyed his visit and asked that his renewed thanks should be conveyed to Her Majesty, The Queen.

4. The conversation then turned to the Arab/Israel war and its aftermath. Faisal said that the withdrawal of the Jews to their original positions and international condemnation of their aggression were two immediate requirements. Thereafter some sort of settlement might be negotiated, but there could not be direct talks between the Arabs and the Jews. In reply to my question he said that he had been glad to hear what you, Sir, had said in your speech to the General Assembly on 21 June. You had spoken with reason and logic and he had found your statement, though not of course 100% acceptable, quite satisfactory.

5. Faisal then reminded me that he had told me in London at the end of May that Nasser had embarked on a gigantic bluff. Unfortunately for Nasser - and particularly for the rest of the Arab world - the Jews had called his bluff and he had been decisively beaten. The King said that if he had been in Israel's place he would have done exactly the same and struck first rather than risk being attacked and overwhelmed. If Nasser had not tried to be too clever and waste time by seeking to bargain with the Americans from what he believed to be his new position of strength, he could have launched a decisive attack on the Israelis. What Nasser should have done, had he seriously wanted to lead the Arabs in a victorious assault on Israel, was to have made far more serious military preparations including the addition of the tough fighters of Algeria together with their Air Force. Only then would he have been in a strong enough position to attack Israel successfully. As it was, the Egyptians had been incredibly inept and the Israelis had caught them napping. The other Arabs, and particularly King Hussain, were paying the price of Nasser's bogus leadership.

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CONFIDENTIAL A.L. Southorn

4/7/67

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6. Faisal stressed that none of his remarks meant that he himself was any less determined that the so-called State of Israel must one day be liquidated. In the next breath he said that of course Nasser would turn his hand against his fellow Arabs directly the Palestine question was off his agenda. In other words, once the dust of the immediate crisis had settled and the long drawn out process of finding a solution had begun, Nasser would resume his subversive actions against established Arab régimes like Saudi Arabia.

7. I asked the King what he thought of the prospects for an Arab summit meeting and he said that it was too early to say, since the present forum for discussion was New York and all the Arab Foreign Ministers were there. It depended on what happened at the United Nations. When I suggested Nasser ought to go to New York Faisal entirely agreed.

8. We then talked about South Arabia and Yemen and my immediately following telegrams contain Faisal's views.

9. I thanked the King for the precautions taken by the Saudi authorities to ensure that British subjects and their property had not been molested during the critical days of the war. He replied that this was the obvious duty of the Government and that he would never tolerate that private citizens should take the law into their own hands. If Saudi Arabia disliked something Britain did it was for the Saudi Government and not for individuals to express their displeasure. He mentioned the Eastern Province as the only place where disturbances had taken place but the authorities had suppressed them. (My United States colleague tells me that the Saudi police and army were in fact quite useless during the attacks on the United States Consulate General at Dhahran and on the bungalows of the United States Military Training Mission at the Dhahran Airbase and that only the belated arrival of several hundred National Guardsmen from Riyadh put an end to a potentially very ugly situation. All has been quiet now for some time throughout the country.)

Foreign Office pass Priority U.K.Mission New York (for Secretary of State) 33, Routine Amman 45, Beirut 120, Khartoum 10, Tel Aviv 8, Washington 79 and Saving to Tripoli 2, Tunis 2, Algiers 1, Rabat 1.

Mr. Man

Sent 1050Z 25 June
Recd. 1412Z 25 June

[Repeated as requested]

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Eastern Dept.

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1076

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BRITISH EMBASSY
KUWAIT.

(1071l)

25 June, 1967.

The Arab Foreign Ministers' Conference.

In our telegram No.340 of 19 June we reported the comments of the Acting Under Secretary in the Kuwait Foreign Ministry on the Arab Foreign Minister's Conference of 17 June.

2. The Ambassador saw Shaikh Jabir al Ali, the Minister of Guidance and Information, on 24 June and in the course of the conversation Shaikh Jabir made two points about the conference which are worth recording.

3. Shaikh Jabir said that he did not believe the other Arab States would effectively press Kuwait to cut off the oil. Mahmud Raid had himself told the Kuwaitis privately, when he came here for the Foreign Ministers' Conference, that they would be wrong to stop the oil except to the U.K. and U.S. The fact was the other Arabs, and particularly the Egyptians, wanted money- the Egyptians had asked for a great deal - and Kuwait could only supply this if she exported the maximum amount of oil. Everybody knew that once oil got into the world market it would find its way to Britain and the U.S., wherever the tankers unloaded.

4. Shaikh Jabir also thought that Kuwait could resist pressure to switch her sterling holdings for political reasons. The Sudanese Prime Minister had been very tiresome about this at the conference. The Kuwaitis had told him privately that if they switched out of sterling and took a loss, they would have to ask for immediate repayment of their loans to the Sudan. Anyhow, everybody knew that when the Sudan had recently switched to Switzerland, the Swiss had re-invested in London and nobody lost except the Sudanese.

5. I am sending copies of this letter to the Chanceries in Khartoum, Beirut, Bahrain, Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, Rabat, Amman and Jeddah.

(J.A.N.Graham)

M.S.Weir, Esq.,
Arabian Department,
Foreign Office,
London..S.W.1.

CONFIDENTIAL

RECEIVED IN REGISTRY - 4 JUL 1967

A.L. Southorn 6.VII

H. of C Jnl 6/7